The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 24. Whole No. 738. NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Outlook for a Democratic "Dark Horse" 835
Tammany's Tactics in Caricature . 836
Portraits of Russian and Japanese Generals 836-7
Quality of the Japanese Troops . . 837
The Southern Educational Movement Under Fire 838
Wholesale Reduction of Railroad Forces 839
Some "Third Party" Cartoons . . 839
France to the Rescue of Perdicaris . 840
Jury Trial Withheld in the Philippines 840
Topics in Brief 841

LETTERS AND ART:

Merejkowski's "Christ and Antichrist" 842
Relation of Journalism to Literature . 842
Robert Browning as a Dramatist . . 843
Changed Conditions of Modern Art . 844
The Politician in French Literature . 845
Notes 845

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How do Animals Avoid Poison? . . 846
Some Odd Things About Machinery . 846
Tuberculosis in Street Dust . . . 847
A Globular Lifeboat 847
The Use of Water Charged with Gas . 848
An Automobile on a Railroad Track . 848
Are We Using Too Much Concrete? . 849
The Steam-Turbine Opposed by Admiral Melville 849
The Life of Electrical Apparatus . . 849
Science Brevities 849

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Pope Speaks Again on Church Music 850
The Religion of the English Schoolboy 851
Methodism and Popular Amusements 852
The Antagonism between Christianity and Socialism 853
Germany and the Religious Orders . 853
Religious Notes 853

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Kuropatkin's Plan Viewed as a Strategical Success 854
Diagrams of the Russo-Japanese Campaign 854
Battle-Ships and Guns for Austria-Hungary 855
Paris Press on the Strain Between France and the Vatican 856
Portraits: Champions of Clericalism in France 856
Pillars of Anticlericalism . . . 857
Morocco and the Powers 857
German Army Prestige at Stake in Africa 858

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 859-60

Reviews of: "The Faith of Men" (London); "The House in the Woods" (Henry); "The Veil of the Temple" (Mallock); "Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada" (Hanbury); "The Transgression of Andrew Vane" (Carryl).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 861
Current Poetry 862
Personal 862
More or Less Pungent 864
Current Events 864
Chess 866

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 44-60 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL | TRAVEL | TRAVEL

NOVA SCOTIA THE LAND OF EVANGELINE

THE IDEAL VACATION COUNTRY WITH
ALL THE CHARMS OF FOREIGN LANDS

A Direct Weekly Service Between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX

BY THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RY.'S SUPERB TWIN-SCREW

S. S. PRINCE ARTHUR

Sailing from the Munson Line S. S. Pier 14, East River, 11 A.M., June 25th, and every Saturday thereafter.

This offers tourists an opportunity of visiting the most beautiful of the Maritime Provinces and the far-famed "Land of Evangeline" under the best and most delightful conditions, as the Prince Arthur is one of the staunchest, fastest, and most luxurious steamships in the Atlantic trade.

N. Y. to YARMOUTH, ROUND TRIP, $25. HALIFAX, ROUND TRIP, $32.

INCLUDING MEALS AND CABIN BERTH. Other Staterooms $2.00 to $8.00, according to location. Rates on Rooms de luxe upon application,

with privilege of rail trip between Yarmouth and Halifax if desired. For full particulars and tickets apply to Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1185 Broadway; Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square West; R. H. Crunden & Co., 149 Broadway; Frank C. Clark, 113 Broadway, and all general tourist agencies, or

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Genl. Agents, 96 Beaver Building, Beaver Street, New York.

VACATIONS

Those who from experience know how much of pleasure is contributed to the vacation in the choice of a route select the

Lake Shore
& Michigan Southern Ry.

This is the road which reaches by its famous through trains, or by its direct connections the entire resort country of the eastern, middle and western states, including Lake Chautauqua, south shore Lake Erie country, and its Islands, lake region northern Indiana and southern Michigan, Colorado, Yellowstone country, St. Lawrence River, Adirondack and White Mountains, Atlantic Coast, etc.

Reduced rate tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. All railways sell in connection with the Lake Shore.

Privileges — Enjoyable privileges accorded on tickets over Lake Shore—stop-over Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, Lake Erie Islands, option of boat or rail between Cleveland and Buffalo, etc.

Summer Books—To assist in your vacation plans the following books will be sent by undersigned for eight cents in postage: "The Ideal Vacation Land," "Quiet Summer Retreats," "Lake Chautauqua," "Lake Shore Tours," "Travel Privileges," "Book of Trains."

A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.

If You Are Going West

GO SOUTHWEST

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Traverses

Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California

Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleepers.
Free Chair Cars. Day Coaches.

See for yourself the famous Oil, Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Lumber, Tobacco, Grape, Truck and Cattle Country of

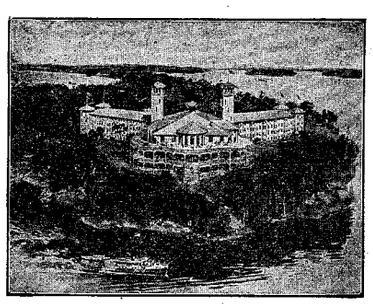
THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Write for illustrated pamphlets to

170 Washington Street, Boston
349 / 1 Broadway, New York City
109 South Third Street, Philadelphia
210 North Charles Street, Baltimore
129 South Franklin Street, Syracuse

THIS SUMMER

MUSKOKA



ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL
MUSKOKA LAKES, CANADA

The Land of Lakes and Islands, The Killarney of America, Cool Breezes, fragrant with Pine, Canoeing, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis—Luxury, Comfort and Rest at the

"ROYAL MUSKOKA" HOTEL

Handsomely Illustrated descriptive matter free—Apply to

G. T. BELL, Gen. Passr. & Tkt. Agt. Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P. Q.
Or to
ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Mgr. Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka Navigation Co., Gravenhurst, Ont.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers
"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday).

CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS

By CROAKE JAMES

"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag, Boston.*

8vo, Cloth, $3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

CHARMING INDIAN LEGENDS

and stories of animals and the woods in "Kuloskap the Master." Send for handsome illustrated circular. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The

COLLVER TOURS

(De Luxe)

Small Groups, Summer and Fall, for

JAPAN

(Never so brilliantly interesting. Never more safe)

Round the World

IN THE EARLY FALL, with or without

JAVA and BURMA

("ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY")

If you wish to see the fascinating lands of the Far East without a sense of responsibility; if you dislike the idea of being rushed through Japan and India in a crowd, and wish the privacy and the personal attention impossible in a large party; and if you demand **the very best in travel,** *ask for booklet D.*

Distinction, distinctiveness.

LEON L. COLLVER
368 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

10 WEEKS and $400.00

The problem many have to solve in connection with

THE EUROPEAN TOUR

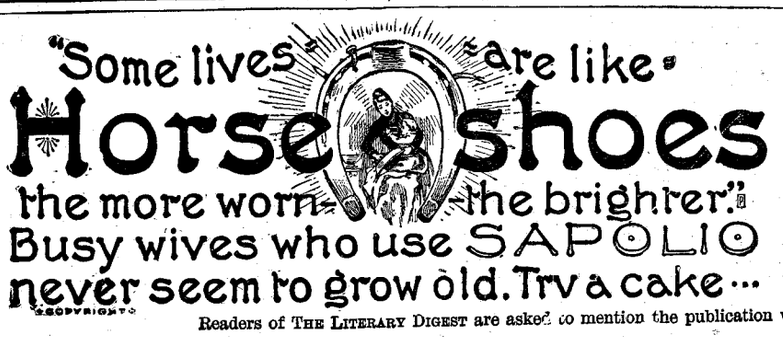
Its solution is given in our prospectus. Sent on request.

THE COPLEY TOURS, Copley Sq., Boston.

EUROPE Select two months tour sailing by THE LARGEST STEAMER in the world. Apply at once. **$250**

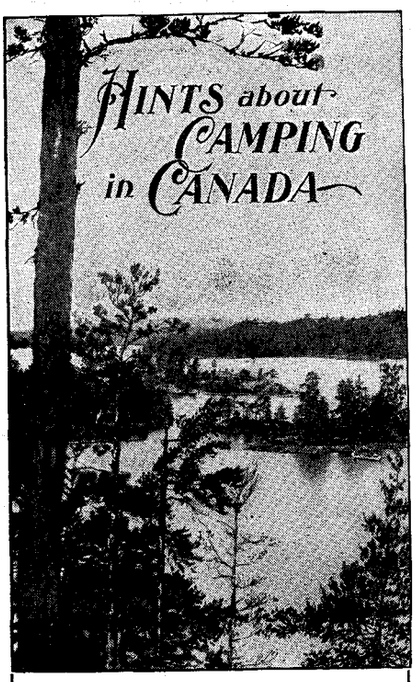
REV. L. D. TEMPLE, Flemington Z, N. J.

COOL NOVA SCOTIA Select personally conducted tours. Terms moderate. 11th season. Prospectus for stamp. Editor "Education," 50 Bromfield St., Boston.


"Some lives are like
Horse Shoes
the more worn the brighter."
Busy wives who use SAPOLIO
never seem to grow old. Try a cake...
COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL



For a free copy of this booklet apply to any agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TWO THROUGH TRAINS EACH WAY—EVERY DAY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, TORONTO and VANCOUVER

JUNE 13—to October 1904

E. V. SKINNER, A.T.M., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
ROBERT KERR, P.T.M., Montreal

LEISURE · CULTURE · ECONOMY

FROM THEBES TO TRONDHJEM

Every important part of Europe and the Orient is visited with leisure, comfort, and profit by our parties of twenty under university-bred leaders of experience and enthusiasm—men worth knowing.

Special Art, History, and Music Tours sail May 17 and 31, June 11. Prices $625—$775. Unparalleled leadership.

Unconventional Tours arranged particularly for experienced travelers, May 17-July 2, covering unusual routes.

Midsummer Tours sail June 18. Prices $525—$575. Delightful itineraries.

Vacation Tours sail June 25. 66—73 days. $485—$525. Short, but not superficial.

Mediterranean Tours. July 2 via Azores and Gibraltar. $485—$675.

Outer Circle Tours, June 23, visit Norway, Russia, Greece, etc.

New Orient Tours, sailing July 23 and August 23. $400—$600.

Write for announcement giving over 70 different proposals

Bureau of University Travel 203 Clarendon St., Boston

EDUCATIONAL

National Cathedral School

The Rt. Rev. HENRY YATES SATTERLEE, D.D., LL.D., President of the Board of Trustees.

Fireproof building the gift of Mrs. Hearst.

Park of 40 acres overlooking the National Capitol.

Preparation for College. Unrivaled advantages in Music.

Individual teaching in every grade. Graduate courses.

Modern Gymnasium. Tennis, Basket-ball and Golf. Resident trained nurse.

For illustrated catalogue apply to Registrar.

Miss BANGS and Miss WHITON, Principals.
Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

LASELL SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

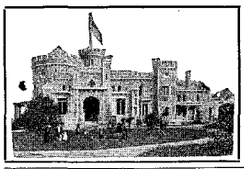
was the first school of high grade to combine with thorough literary work the theory and practice of Domestic Science.

Cooking, Home Sanitation, Sewing, Dress Cutting, Bookkeeping, **FREE. Few extras.** Inclusive figure for year given if desired. A young woman is fitted both to manage and to grace a *Home*. Lessons in Conversation and Walking. Adjacent Boston advantages. Fine Gymnasium, Swimming, Canoeing, Golf, Tennis. "*A sound mind in a sound body.*" Limited number. Always full. Apply early. For catalogue, address.

C. C. BRAGDON, Auburndale, Mass,

Miss C. E. MASON'S SUBURBAN SCHOOL for Girls

THE CASTLE



Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address,
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

NEW YORK—PEEKSKILL-ON-HUDSON. Estb. 1861.

Worral Hall MILITARY ACADEMY

A SCHOOL OF RESULTS. IDEAL LOCATION.

For general education. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Practical business courses. Personal attention to all pupils. Maternal care and separate dormitories. For boys from 6 to 14 years. Able faculty, complete gymnasium, military discipline and physique, gentlemanly morals and manners. Enrollment limited to 30. Regular term begins September 21. Summer session, June 20. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue. Address

C. E. O. NICHOLS, A.B., S.T.B., Principal.

Racine College Grammar School

"The School that makes Manly Boys"

Graduates enter any College or University. Social and Athletic Advantages. Military Drill.

For Boys of 8 to 17 years old.

Separate house and Teachers for the Little Boys. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application to

Henry Douglas Robinson, Warden, Racine, Wis.

Mackenzie School

DOBBS FERRY-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

Boys from 12 to 19 (enrolment 100). Careful preparation for College and University. Lower School for 25 boys 9 to 12.

Rev. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph.D., Director
WYATT W. RANDALL, Ph.D., Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown

Bordentown Military Institute

Every influence tends to *start a boy right*. Physically, morally, mentally. Courses prepare for college or business life. Catalogue on request.

Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin. Maj. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY

Blairstown, New Jersey.

John I. Blair Foundation. Fifty-seventh year. Prepares for any American College. New Buildings, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Campus 50 acres. Moderate rates.

JOHN C. SHARPE, A.M., D.D., Principal.

From Page's List

NOW READY

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS'S

New Book of Nature and Animal Stories

THE WATCHERS OF THE TRAILS

A Companion Volume to THE KINDRED OF THE WILD

With 48 full-page plates and many decorations from drawings by CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL

Square 12mo, $2.00

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, BOSTON

A Fascinating Exposition of one of the most remarkable phenomena in mental science. Should be read by all thoughtful people.

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

CASH FOR INDEXES FOR THE DIGEST

For Semi-Annual Indexes of THE LITERARY DIGEST for Vols. 16 and 25, returned to us in good order, we will pay 25 cents per copy, or credit the amount on subscription. Publishers, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York City, N. Y.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

---

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllable System,"** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A School for Boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories. Shop for Mechanic Arts. A new gymnasium with swimming pool. *Strong teachers. Earnest boys.* Fits for College, Scientific School and Business. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Dr. G. R. WHITE, Prin., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A FREE-OF-CHARGE EXAMINATION

of the Great New

JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

for LITERARY DIGEST Readers

"A work for all thinking men—of whatever race or creed."

We will send, absolutely free of charge, for a five days' examination, to all LITERARY DIGEST readers who will sign and return the request form below before June 27, a copy of Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia, bound in half-morocco leather.

This volume is uniform with the other eleven that make up the work, and contains 700 quarto pages and about 200 illustrations, including several full-page and double-page colored art plates. 173 specialists in Jewish history and literature in both hemispheres have contributed the articles. Scores and scores of such important subjects as "Christianity in Its Relation to Judaism," "Crucifixion," "Cochin [India] Jews," "Cossack Uprising," "Costumes," "Dreyfus Case," "Commerce," "Constantinople," etc., etc., are treated.

While this plan of bringing The Jewish Encyclopedia to DIGEST readers is a costly one for us, we believe that it is the most direct and satisfactory method. No prospectus or other descriptive matter can carry conviction in the same degree as a personal and rigid examination. The Jewish Encyclopedia should appeal strongly to the thousands of preachers, lawyers, physicians, teachers, students, and other professional and business men numbered among LITERARY DIGEST readers. We have an abiding faith in their judgment of works of a legitimate character. This faith is based on years of experience in circulating the Standard Dictionary and other great works of reference; tens of thousands of copies of the Standard Dictionary have been sold by this plan, whereby the reader is enabled to exercise his own discretion before purchasing, without for a moment being asked to consider our "say so" as conclusive

SCOPE OF THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

The work will be complete in twelve volumes of about 700 pages each, and 2,000 illustrations, and will involve a total cost of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. It will give in encyclopedic form the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day—all told from the authoritative Jewish point of view.

PLAN BY WHICH YOU MAY SECURE VOLUME IV. FREE FOR EXAMINATION

Sign and return the coupon below *before* June 27, and we will ship to your address, all carriage charges paid, Volume IV., bound in half morocco. When you have examined the work for five days, send it back to us *at our expense* if you do not wish to become a subscriber for the work.

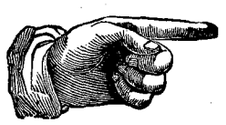
Full information and special before-completion price accompany the book.

NAMES OF A FEW OF THE EDITORS AND COLLABORATORS

Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., Pres. American Jewish Historical Society, New York.
Gotthard Deutsch, Ph.D., Prof. Jewish History, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.
Richard Gottheil, Ph.D., Prof. Semitic Languages, Columbia University, New York.
Emil G. Hirsch, Ph.D., Prof. Rabbinical Literature and Philosophy, University of Chicago.
Joseph Jacobs, B.A., formerly Pres. Jewish Historical Society of England, New York.
Kaufmann Kohler, Ph.D., Pres. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.
Herman Rosenthal, Chief of Slavonic Dept. New York Public Library.
Solomon Schechter, M.A., Litt.D., Pres. of Faculty of Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.
Israel Abrahams, M.A., Prof. Rabbinical Literature, Cambridge University, England.
W. Bacher, Ph.D., Prof. in Jewish Theological Seminary, Budapest, Hungary.
Hartwig Derenbourg, Ph.D., Member of the French Institute, Paris, France.
Ignatz Goldziher, Ph.D., Prof. of Semitic Philology, Univ. of Budapest, Hungary.
Baron David Günzburg, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Henry Hyvernat, D.D., Chief of Dept. of Semitic and Egyptian Lit., Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D. C.
Zadoc Kahn, Chief Rabbi of France.
Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Member of French Institute, Paris, France.
J. Frederic McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D., Prof. of Oriental Lang., Univ. Col., Toronto, Canada.
George F. Moore, M.A., D.D., Prof. of Biblical Literature and the History of Religions in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
H. Oort, D.D., Prof. of Hebrew Lang. and Archeology, State Univ., Leyden, Holland.
Abbé Pietro Perreau, Formerly Librarian of Reale Biblioteca Palatina, Parma, Italy.
Ira Maurice Price, B.D., Ph.D., Prof. of Semitic Lang. and Literature, Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Ludwig Stein, Ph.D., Prof. of Philosophy, Univ. of Bern, Switzerland.
Hermann L. Strack, Ph.D., Prof. of O. T. Exegesis and Semitic Lang., Univ. of Berlin, Germany.
Charles Taylor, D.D., LL.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.
Dr. Max Nordau, Paris, France.
Thomas Kelly Cheyne, Litt D., Oxford Univ., England.
Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D., Yale University, New Haven.
Emil Schürer, Ph.D., University of Göttingen, Germany.
George A. Barton, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
John Dyneley Prince, Ph.D., Columbia University, New York.
Theodor Herzl, Pres. Inter. Zionist Congress, Vienna,

and about 600 other well-known scholars located in all parts of the globe.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York



Sign and mail this coupon to-day. It brings a volume to you for a free examination.

REQUEST FORM JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA—TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED BEFORE JUNE 27, 1904.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44–60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me free for examination Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia bound in half-morocco leather. At the end of five days I agree to return the volume to you at your expense if I do not conclude to become a subscriber for the work, and you are to release me from all liability. It is understood that Funk & Wagnalls Company are to pay carriage charges on the book.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Date.....

L. D. 6-4-4

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 738

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUTLOOK FOR A DEMOCRATIC "DARK HORSE."

THE story of the woman patient at the insane asylum ball who refused to dance with another patient, exclaiming: "He ain't in my set! He's curable!" is being related in connection with the expected refusal of Mr. Bryan to harmonize with the conservative wing of the party, in case the latter shall gain control of the St. Louis convention. Conservative Democratic papers like the New York *World* and *Times*, the Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal*, the Nashville *American*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* think that an irreconcilable attitude on his part would indicate that his mental state is beyond repair. The conservative wing of the party now fully expects to control the convention, but the nomination is still in doubt. Judge Parker is in the lead in the number of delegates, with some 210 out of 656 chosen up to the first of this week. Conservative estimates place his vote on the first ballot at about 350 out of a total of 994. The New York *Times*, the leading Parker paper, admits that while his nomination "is extremely probable," it "can not be said to be assured," and it fears that the state of "doubt and uncertainty" in which the party finds itself may result in some "hasty and ill-considered choice." At the beginning of the present week Judge Parker has the three pivotal States of New York, Connecticut, and Indiana pledged to him, and in the South is favored by Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee, with enough other votes from less significant States to give him some 210 ballots. Mr. Hearst, his nearest competitor, has swept the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California, has secured Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico in the Southwest, captured Wyoming, Iowa, South Dakota, and Rhode Island, and obtained enough other delegates to bring his total up to 130. Reports are coming in from various quarters, however, that Mr. Hearst realizes that he can not win this time, and is relaxing his efforts.

"The Parker boom is distinctly on the wane," declares the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the astute Washington *Post* (Ind.) avers that "the first fervor of the Parker boom has dwindled," and it is presenting an attenuated appearance. The latter paper adds:

"It would not be at all surprising, therefore, if the Democratic delegates, when they get together to decide the momentous question at St. Louis, will agree to discard all the names hitherto suggested and take up some man whose public record is unimpeachable, who has not aroused the antagonism of either faction, who is conservative on the money question, and yet is not the complaisant tool of the trusts, and whose clean private life is a model for good citizens to emulate."

The New York *Sun* declares that the Parker candidacy "has missed fire," and it looks for the advent of a "dark horse." To quote:

"It now looks as if a majority of the delegates to the Democratic national convention will go uninstructed. History has shown that in such a situation the unexpected happens. The first ballot is significant of nothing but lost hopes and wasted efforts. Thereafter the convention becomes what a political convention was originally meant to be—not the mere registrar of popular preferences irrevocably pronounced, but a deliberative body, qualified and anxious to select the standard-bearer best fitted to lead to victory. Such an assembly offers a field, not only for heated harangues addressed to sentiment or passion, but for calm appeals to reason and experience, for reflection, foresight, and wisdom. One of the most successful nominees ever put forward by the Democracy had scarcely been mentioned outside of his small native State when the national convention met. It may be that the St. Louis convention will repeat the experiment of 1852, or it may recall with profit the blunder committed by the Democracy in 1848, when, had it entrusted once more its banner to the veteran Van Buren, he would have planted it on the White House.

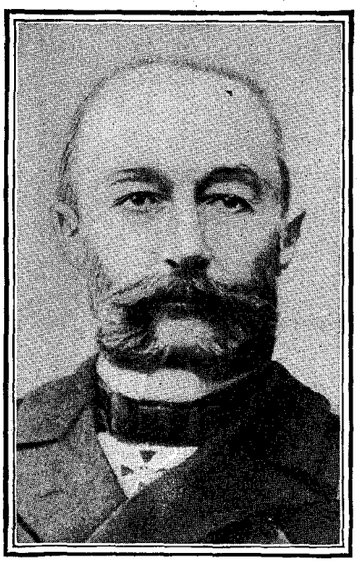
"The knowledge that none of the conspicuous candidates will enter the St. Louis convention with anything like a majority, much less with any well-grounded hope of securing a two-thirds vote, will itself have a sobering effect upon the delegates. It will keep their eyes fixed—not upon the fortunes of a given individual—but on the Democracy's opportunity, and on their own immense responsibilities.

"In a word, the delegates to St. Louis are not going to be whirled away or carried with a rush, before they have had a chance to look about them and awaken to their duty. They are going to have ample time to find out what the country wants. When that truth has been brought home to them, they will quickly put their hands upon the man."

Mayor McClellan, of New York, is being talked of for the nomination by those who expect to see the Parker movement fail, and the excellence of his administration in New York is thought by some to be partly due to a desire to win it. Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, is fighting the Parker movement so bitterly as to cast doubt on the judge's ability to carry New York State—and if he can not carry this State, the main reason that has been put forward for his nomination disappears. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) dissects the New York situation thus:

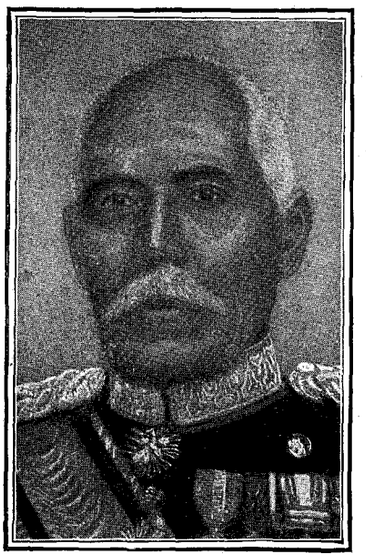
"Analyze the conditions and the McClellan theory loses some of its attractiveness. McClellan stock, it will be noted, rises as Parker stock falls. Now, one reason why the judge has failed to catch the conventions South and West, as his friends had hoped, is the internal condition of the Democratic party in New York. Murphy's opposition to Parker, his hostility to Hill and the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



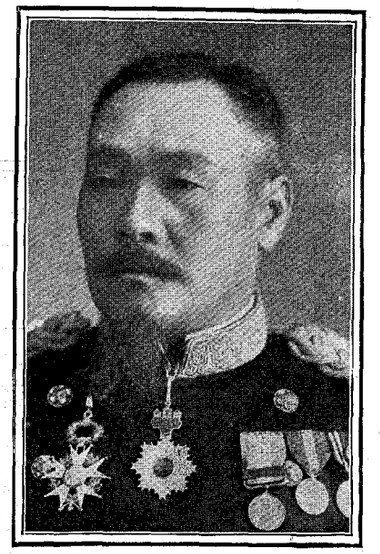
GENERAL STALKENBERG.

With a force of 14,000 Russians, he intends to worry Kuroki and Oku by repeated attacks.



GENERAL KUROKI.

If Kuropatkin tries to relieve Port Arthur, Kuroki is expected to attack his communications and make him the victim of another Sedan.



GENERAL OKU,

Who took Nanshan Hill and is beseiging Port Arthur.

OPPOSING GENERALS IN MANCHURIA.

warfare in progress between Tammany and the Brooklyn Democracy, led by the valiant McCarren, Hill's lieutenant—all these factional circumstances have tended to handicap the chief justice. Southern Democrats care little whether Judge Parker has opinions, or even organs of speech; they are powerfully affected, however, by the consideration that a New York Presidential candidate ought to inspire harmony, rather than discord, at home. But would McClellan be a more satisfactory choice, from that point of view? McClellan is essentially the candidate of Murphy; and his nomination would be as little acceptable to Hill as the nomination of Parker would be to the Tammany boss.

"Notwithstanding that thus far—and 'thus far' is a very short time—Mr. McClellan has made a creditable record, on the whole, as mayor of New York City, it would be dangerous to nominate for the Presidency a man so closely identified with Tammany as he. McClellan as a candidate would introduce Tammany Hall in all its aspects into the campaign as never before. It is idle to say that the deep-grained prejudice and hostility to that organization throughout the country could not be appealed to most effectively by the Republicans. The cry, 'Tammany in the White House!' might be a grave injustice to Mr. McClellan, yet its force in a political campaign could not be denied. Nor can we be sure as yet that Mr. McClellan is really as independent of the machine that placed him in power as his record the first five months might indicate. The true test of him would be the record of his whole term, rather than the record of a few early months, when both he and his political manager are working with the possibility of achieving a Presidential nomination constantly in mind.

"These considerations may lead anywhere or nowhere, but it may at least be said that Parker and McClellan now seem likely to

SOMETHING IS LIABLE TO HAPPEN.
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

SQUIRE CROKER—"Can that be Tige?"
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

TAMMANY'S TACTICS IN CARICATURE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENERAL KASHTALINSKY.
Facing Kuroki in the Liao-Yang region.

GENERAL ZASSULITCH.
Practically in disgrace since his defeat on the Yalu on May 1 by Kuroki.

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.
Commander of the Cossacks.

PROMINENT RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

kill off each other as Presidential candidates. New York may be eliminated entirely. The real thing, the ideal candidate, must be sought elsewhere."

QUALITY OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

THE friends of the Japanese who feared that they lacked the ability to stand under fire are so encouraged by their conduct at Nanshan Hill that they are now ready to match them against any other troops on earth. The only running done by the Japanese in that engagement, from all accounts, was in the direction of the Russian works, and the only halting was done by those who are there still. The Japanese fighting quality, says the Kansas City *Star*, "challenges war history in bravery and impetuosity"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* believes that "no troops in Europe or America could have given a better account of themselves." Throughout the long summer day, we are told, from half past five in the morning till early evening, the Japanese assailed the Russian entrenchments with artillery attacks and infantry charges, only to see their shell-fire fringe the hills with seemingly useless flame and their battalions of infantry "melt away from the glacis like solder before a blow-pipe," until the battalions "ceased to exist except as a trail of mutilated bodies." Just before twilight, General Oku, finding his ammunition nearly gone, ordered a last desperate bombardment and assault, the Japanese lines again swept toward the Russian works, the Russian left, pounded by the Japanese gunboats, gave way, the Japanese carried one work after another in a fierce hand-to-hand fight, and darkness hid the rout of General Stoessel's defeated lines toward Port Arthur, lit up here and there by the glare of exploding magazines blown up by the retreating enemy. The Japanese loss is reckoned at 4,304 and the Russian at 830. Sixty-eight large guns and ten machine-guns were taken. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

"The superiority of the Japanese to the Russians as soldiers is now clearly demonstrated. The yellow men combine scientific thoroughness of preparation with indomitable courage, tireless tenacity, and a contempt for death which is sublime or fanatical, according to the point of view. The details of the Japanese advance, of how the Mikado's warriors cautiously felt their way, drawing the enemy's fire in order to learn the exact location of every battery entrenchment and rifle pit, measuring the fragments of exploded shells so that the number, size, and caliber of the Russian cannon could be calculated to a centimeter, then delivering the attack at night at the most vulnerable point, scaling hills in face of the most deadly fire, jumping over barbed wire fences and rifle-pits and driving out the foe with fixed bayonets, not only thrill the reader like an old-time romance, but reveal the wonderful acuteness and skill as well as daring of the Japanese. Nor can the Russians pretend this time they were taken unawares or that they retreated for the purpose of 'luring' the enemy on."

MARS—"Where are you going, Pat?"
KUROPATKIN—"Around the world to attack him in the rear!"
—North in the Tacoma *News*.

The Chicago *Chronicle* warns its readers against accepting exaggerated characterizations of this fight. It remarks:

"Enthusiastic admiration for Japanese valor and achievement in warfare has found expression in exaggerations which are little less than ridiculous in the descriptions of the battle of Kin-Chou and its significance in the Manchurian military campaign.

"It was neither one of the 'greatest,' the 'bloodiest,' the 'most desperate,' nor 'unparalleled' battles, and despite the importance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the victory to the Japanese in their land campaign against Port Arthur, history will doubtless reject the judgment of the modern Creasys who seem to believe that Kin-Chou should take rank as the sixteenth decisive battle of the world. . . . . .

"The greatest estimate of Japanese losses at Kin-Chou, killed and wounded, was 3,500, and the Russian loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000. These figures are comparatively insignificant beside the casualties at Gettysburg, where 43,000 were killed, wounded and missing, or Antietam, 25,000; Chancellorsville, 30,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; Shiloh, 23,000; Fredericksburg, 18,000; Stone River, 23,000, and a dozen or more other engagements of like character. At Spottsylvania and the Wilderness the federal forces lost more than five times as many men in each engagement as the Japanese lost at Kin-Chou, and at Cold Harbor, Manassas, and Petersburg, the last-named an assault, about four times as many in each battle.

"Without detracting from Japanese valor, but merely to modify the superlative adjectives of the Kin-Chou historians, it may be said that in all war history there is nothing comparable to the magnificent courage of Pickett's brigade at Gettysburg literally marching into the 'cannon's mouth' or that of Grant's men at Cold Harbor, with their names written on slips of paper and pinned on their coats, rushing fearlessly to certain death.

"American writers, and especially the 'historical' novelists, at the front should not permit their pro-Japanese sympathies to run away with their judgment. It is bad enough to have history garbled and falsified in the historical novel without distorting it out of all original semblance as applied to current facts."

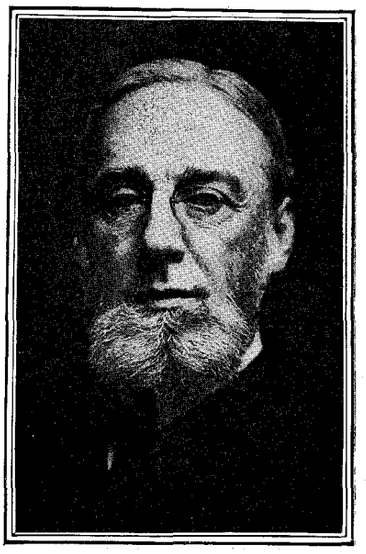
THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT UNDER FIRE.

THE recent conference of the Southern Educational Board in Birmingham, Ala., gives some of the Southern papers a chance to express their resentment at the board's work. They object to being helped by Northern capital. "It looks too much like charity forced upon us," says the Wilmington (N. C.) *Messenger;* and the Raleigh *Post* remarks that "the South to-day is abundantly able to take care of its own educational interests," and "it is not in any sense and should not be regarded as a proper subject of Northern charity." Another North Carolina journal, the Charlotte *Observer*, observes similarly:

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, the chief critic of the Ogden movement.

"We impute nothing wrong to the Northern gentlemen who come down on Pullman cars once a year to look us over, to condole with us upon our wretched condition of ignorance, and to give us a handout from their abundance. We do not question that they mean well. We have no doubt they are sorry for us. We do not charge that their first object is the education of the negro, and that the education of the white child is to them an incident. We do not remind them that they live where ignorance, crime, poverty, squalor abound, and that their beneficence might be well bestowed at home. We rather choose to pitch the objection to their movement on higher ground, and to address this as admonition to our own people rather than as criticism of our philanthropic friends. . . . . The South's history is glorious. For three-fourths of the years from the founding of the republic until the Civil War it gave government to all the people. The names of its sons will ever illumine the pages of the country's history. In an evil hour it went to war and was reversed. It bore defeat with dignity and endured the succeeding hardships with fortitude. Conscript fathers, friends! It would not be well to have these people, we will not say corrupted, but weakened by the power of money. They do not need help; they can help themselves. They do not stand in need of charity, for they have stood worse times than these and somehow took care of themselves and their own. This is our objection to this Southern education scheme. We give its promoters credit for all good purposes; we accuse them of nothing. But they could do the Southern people no such great wrong as to attack their cupidity, which is to assail the spirit of independence, which alone has made them great."



ROBERT CURTIS OGDEN,

Leader of the Southern Educational movement, which is under criticism.

The Ogden board devotes much of its money and effort to helping negro schools—a fact which does not mollify its Southern critics. The Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, for example, remarks in a caustic editorial:

"The Ogden movement has been a case of *facile descensus* from the plane of equal concern for both races and an honest desire to promote the advancement of both in the South to a simple propaganda for the education of the negro, and his education along lines that will make of him nothing better than an impudent loafer.

"We have seen these movements before. And the conclusion we have drawn from observation of them is that we Southern folks would be a great deal better off if our Northern friends, who have never lived in the South, would let us alone. They mean well, no doubt; but we can not conscientiously say that they do well. After forty years of effort they have never been able to realize that a white man is as good as a negro, or that the white man who has lived among negroes all his life knows as much about them as the person who has become acquainted with them through the medium of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

"Yes, we wish the philanthropic brethren from the North would attend to their own business. The best they seem to be able to do is to muddle things and make trouble.

"If they would turn their attention to the reeking slums of their own cities, everybody would be happier."

Indeed, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* finds, upon investigation, that the white people believe in educating the negro to be a good servant, but nothing more. To quote:

"Most white people believe in educating the negro to be a good servant, but for no other purpose, if we may judge by the whites to whom we have talked on the subject. They agree that it was never intended by the Creator for the negro to be anything but a servant; that education turns his head and spoils him as a laborer; that there is no place in this country for the educated negro, and that it is positively wrong to the negro himself to educate him for a station in life which he can never fill. There are exceptions, of course, but when you get down to the true sentiment of the average white man, you will find that his view is substantially as we have stated it to be. . . . . .

"Educate the negro? Certainly. But educate him to work—the men to be farmhands, butlers, drivers, or some sort of laborers; the women to be cooks, housemaids, or washers. That is the honest view of the average white man and woman, and if our contemporaries are still in doubt, let them investigate."

The attack on the board is being led by *The Manufacturers'*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Record, of Baltimore, and the New York *Tribune* believes that the Southern manufacturers are opposing the movement through fear that the education of their employees will lead to shorter hours and higher wages. *The Outlook* defends the board as follows:

"The work of the Southern board has ceased to need explanation, altho here or there a Southern or Northern journal either misrepresents it or makes the unintelligent blunder of misinterpreting it. It is a work largely in Southern hands and under Southern direction; it is not in any sense an interference with Southern affairs; it is not an attempt to take negro education out of the hands of the South. It is an organization largely planned and directed by the most open-minded Southern men, and generously aided by open-minded Northern men who recognize the tremendous burdens under which the South is struggling, and who are eager as a matter of national duty to aid the great renaissance of educational interest and enthusiasm which is now the most significant movement in the South. Mr. Ogden in his annual address declared that the aristocracy of education has passed; that this is the age of social and economic forces; that higher education and business have come into fellowship, and that education in a large sense is the necessity of the time among every people who desire either material or spiritual prosperity. . . . . .

"Reports from the friends of education in the Southern States and from the Southern field in general indicate steady and rapid advancement in educational facilities, standards, and methods, and register another year of striking progress in its most hopeful movement in the Southern section of the country."

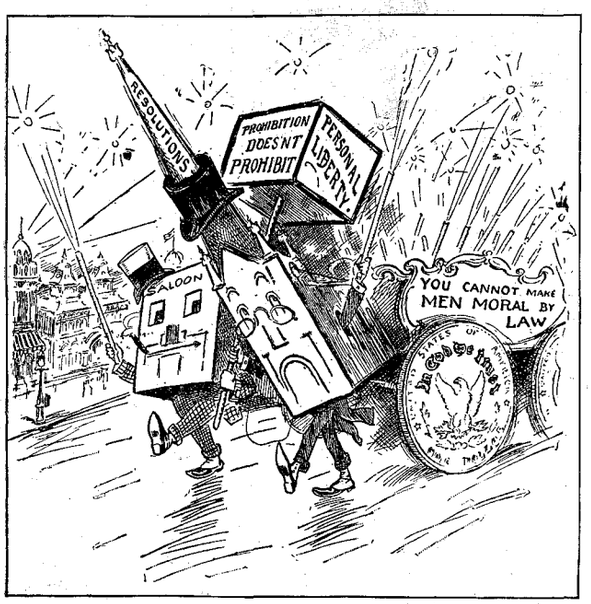
WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FORCES.

THE spectacle of 75,000 railroad men being thrown out of work within the past two months is the subject of earnest discussion in many of the papers. This great reduction is said to be due to the decline in business. Since March 1, according to one railroad official, the net earnings of the railroads have decreased more than ten per cent., which means that "our railroads are running behind last year's earnings at the rate of nearly $45,000,000 a year." While the earnings have thus been falling off, running expenses have been growing, and to meet this threatening situation several lines have been compelled to lay off large numbers of employees and others have curtailed improvements. A large part of the present trouble is due to the strikes of the miners and ore-handlers in Colorado and Michigan, the lake vessel masters and pilots, and freight-handlers in the East. Then, too, the high cost of labor is also held responsible, in part, for the present situation, and railroad managers declare that wages must be reduced within a short time. This recalls the action of the labor organizations, three years ago, when, after they were advised to take a reasonable increase in wages, say, ten or five per cent., and be assured that they could retain it when business fell off, they demanded and received in most cases fifteen or twenty per cent.

"It is rather hard on the 75,000 railroad men," says the New York *Evening Journal*, "who are willing and anxious to work, and who, without ill conduct on their part, are thrown out of employment. Do you wonder that these men through their unions try to get reasonable pay, while work is to be had?" The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thinks the union made a grave mistake in demanding the greater increase in wages. It observes:

"The volume of traffic is still large and would not seem in itself to warrant the discharge of so many employees. It is apparently because the recent increases in wages, made when traffic was at its maximum, have with the tendency of gross earnings to decline cut heavily into net earnings that the reduction of the working force has been found desirable. In other words, if the wage scale had not been generally advanced it is probable that the larger part of the army of discharged employees would still be at work and their wages would be going through the retail stores to keep wholesale, manufacturing, and the extractive industries active.

"While the railroad employees in demanding a higher wage at the period they did are not open to criticism for failure to see that there would be a setback in business, the fact that the granting of their demands has now compelled a heavy reduction in the force illustrates a principle which those who manage the affairs of most of the labor-unions fail to keep in mind. The moment a workman receives more for a day's work than what the product of his day's work will bring in the market after deducting the cost of material, management, interest, etc., at that moment a period of idleness lies before him. It makes no difference whether the express payment to the workingmen is the result of a fall in the demand while high wages based on an active market continue, or whether it is due to deliberate restriction of output by the workingmen or to an artificially short working-day What the labor-union theory of wages is is not clear, but it has often seemed to be that of an unlimited fund possessed by employers which they could be made to disgorge if put under sufficient pressure. One of the fundamental weaknesses of the management of most unions is its failure to recognize that labor is paid out of what it creates, that no other



READY FOR ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.
—*The New Voice* (Proh.) Chicago.

IF YOU WANT THE OMELET YOU MUST BREAK THE EGG.
—Fryer in the Chicago *Socialist*.

SOME "THIRD PARTY" CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'fund' exists, and that in one way or another matters adjust themselves to prevent the payment of wages in excess of the value of the product."

James J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, says that the fundamental reason for the present business contraction is the failure to find a market for the great products of the United States. He says in an interview in the New York *Herald*:

"General business is contracting. It was first apparent and is now most evident in manufacturing enterprises. The railroads are public carriers, and if the public has nothing to carry the railroads can do no business. As traffic decreases, railroad gross earnings must shrink unless rates are raised. In the present instance traffic has decreased, but rates have remained stationary.

"The necessary corollary of such a proposition is a reduction of the working forces. As the demand for carrying freight or passengers diminishes, the demand for employees diminishes. The railroads are dropping men simply because there is not work enough for all. . . . . .

"The whole question falls back primarily upon decreasing business and the reason for it. Why are the railroads carrying less freight than they were a year ago or two years ago? Because the demand for the products of the United States is not commensurate with the supply."

FRANCE TO THE RESCUE OF PERDICARIS.

THE tableau of a Moorish brigand guarding a captive New Jersey millionaire in the wilds of Morocco, and demanding as the price of release a full pardon, the dismissal of the Pasha at Tangier, some $70,000 in cash, and a principality of thirty-eight square kilometers commanding the main route from Tangier to Fez; and the governments of the United States, England, and France filling the port of Tangier with war-ships, and demanding action of a helpless Sultan, is so picturesque and full of wild and tragic possibilities as to command the attention of the civilized world. France, we are told, may be able to obtain the release of Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson. The Sultan is anxious to please France, through fear that France might take refusal as an excuse for establishing a protectorate over him; the brigand Raisouli is anxious to please France because he is a partizan of the Moorish pretender and believes that France is secretly supplying the pretender with arms. Our ambassador in Paris, at the suggestion of Secretary Hay, has asked Paris to use its good offices to secure the captives' release, and France has consented. This line of action "is more likely to be efficacious than any other that could be taken," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and it believes that "there will probably be more delay, but there is no need to fear that the prisoners' lives are in any present danger." Other papers that commend Secretary Hay's course are the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*. The New York *Sun* says:

"We are glad to learn that Secretary Hay has divined the quick, the easy, and, probably, the only means of solving the Perdicaris problem. He has, we are informed, requested the French Government to use its kind offices for the purpose of effecting our fellow citizen's release. That the request would be sympathetically received and promptly heeded might, of course, have been taken for granted. The age-long friendship between France and her foster-child, the American republic—a friendship but rarely and briefly interrupted—was never more cordial than it is to-day. We add, since it can do the unfortunate prisoner no harm if self-interest shall second sympathy, that it can hardly seem expedient in the eyes of the French Foreign Office that another great Power should be driven, not to despatch war-ships to Tangier, but to land a military force on the soil of Morocco.

"We have but little doubt that, if Perdicaris is still alive, when Raisuli hears of the intention of France to interpose on his behalf, the American prisoner and his British son-in-law will be released eventually, tho not, probably, until a ransom is forthcoming, and until the French Government has guaranteed the fulfillment of the political conditions imposed by the brigand chief. For that much-to-be-desired escape from a mortifying predicament, we may thank the good sense of Secretary Hay."

ION PERDICARIS.

CROMWELL VARLEY.

RAISOULI'S CAPTIVES.

ON JURY TRIAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FRESH evidence that we are ruling the Philippines with a most imperial sway is found by the anti-imperialist papers in the decision of the Supreme Court denying the right of trial by jury in the Philippines; while those papers which have upheld the Government's policy in the islands think the decision is good law, and argue that the Filipinos are not as yet enlightened enough to be given that right. The decision was handed down by a vote of 5 to 4, on May 31, and was rendered in the case of the appeal of two editors of a Manila paper, charged with libel, who were convicted after having been denied a trial by jury.

The opinion was read by Justice Day and, briefly, the court holds, as it has held in other insular cases, that the Constitution of the United States applies to our possessions only as far as Congress sees fit to apply it. Congress, the court says, has the right, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution, to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Philippines, and it is pointed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out that the treaty of Paris expressly states that civil rights and political status shall be determined and fixed by Congress. "We think," the court continues, "that so far as territory is outlying and not incorporated, Congress is not required to set up trial by jury," and it observes that the President was careful to reserve the right of trial by jury from his recommendations for legislation. However, the court adds, there has been guaranteed to the Filipinos the right of the accused to be heard by himself and counsel; to have a speedy and public trial; to meet his witnesses face to face; and, further, it is guaranteed that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, or shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. "It can not be successfully maintained," the court says, "that this system does not give an adequate and efficient method to preserve the rights of the accused." If the right of trial by jury were a fundamental right, it would have to be established by Congress regardless of the needs or capacity of the people to exercise the right. The court continues:

"To state such a proposition demonstrates the impossibility of carrying it into practise without injury to the people to which it might be applied. Therefore the power to govern territory, embodying the right to acquire it, to whatever other limitations it may be subject, does not require Congress to enact for ceded territory not made a part of the United States by Congressional action, a system of law which shall include the right of trial by jury. The Constitution does not, without legislation and of its own force, carry such rights."

Justice Harlan delivered a vigorous dissenting opinion, saying that the decision is contrary to the established system of the United States, and declaring the opinion of the court to be in effect an amendment to the Constitution. "The conclusion reached by the court," he says, "is so obviously forbidden by the Constitution that I can not regard the judgment of this court otherwise than as an amendment to the Constitution by judicial action, when another mode of amendment is expressly provided for in that instrument."

Among the anti-imperialist comments we find this from the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): "Thus it is, by the exigencies of this heedless and foolish, not to say wicked, plunge of the nation into a course of imperialistic aggression, that the Constitution of the United States is being made to look like the coat of a man emerging from a street brawl. The question is, Did the framers of this republican form of government ever intend to make it adjustable to unrepublican or imperialistic extensions? There would seem to be but one answer to that question within the range of common sense. But a majority of the Supreme Court persist in returning another answer." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks we have reached the climax of imperialism. It says in regard to the decision:

"This decision is one which may well cause the people of the United States most serious cogitation. It certainly must open their eyes to the fact that we are ruling our island possessions with a most imperial sway, and that not only their native inhabitants, but our own American-born citizens temporarily resident in them, are equally its victims. If there is one thing above another that we have been proud of it has been the trial by jury, and yet here we have the highest court of the nation denying it to men who are as much citizens of this country as are any of those who have resided in the United States proper continuously since their birth."

"There can be no doubt," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "that trial by jury in the islands, as they are at present developed in intelligence, would be in most cases a burlesque of justice. "To say," it continues, "that a people, no matter what their condition of intelligence, is entitled to the right of trial by jury as something inalienable or inherent, is like saying, as many do, that all people ignorant, savage, and civilized, are born with a capacity for self-government." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) also thinks the time is not ripe for the establishment of jury trials in the Philippines. It declares:

"The establishment of the system before the mass of the Philippine people have as much as heard of it might be productive of anything but justice. Several of the tribes that make up the Filipino people are in a condition to-day not very different from that of our ancestors in the pre-jury days, not because they are all more or less savages, but because they have been accustomed to other methods where they have advanced far enough to leave to courts the settlement of differences. . . . . .

"The Filipinos being a people of marked natural intelligence, with the progress of American ideas, they may before very long be capable of understanding the jury system, its ends and purposes. At present and for some time to come the Philippine Government must feel the influence of war, and we must maintain the status of a garrison which defers the application of the laws and customs of the home country until such time as they can be introduced with the least friction and the clearest apprehension of their meaning. If we try to Americanize everything, we shall Americanize very little."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN observer remarks that "the Japs seem to have learned everything from Europe except to be afraid of Russia."

WHAT legislators those Japs would make! They will risk their lives to seize a pass.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

CHINA is at heart about as neutral as a chained bull-terrier with two strangers in the front yard.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

RUSSIA'S Baltic fleet will start for the Far East on the 24th of June. It has not been explained why.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"CARNEGIE is giving away a lot, isn't he?" "Yes indeed. If he keeps on, he'll be getting down to the money he really earned."—*Life.*

BRYAN says he has burned all his bridges behind him. All his bridges in front of him have also been burned by somebody, and there he is.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IT is said that beef commands fabulous prices in Port Arthur, which goes to show that Port Arthur is no better off than the cities of this country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"THE Daily Paper at Sea" which we hear about is probably the Democratic paper that is trying to figure out what its party platform is going to be.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN said that not a Japanese that landed on the continent would ever return to his native land. It does seem as if the Japs were there to stay.—*The Indianapolis News.*

NOT the least of the many accomplishments of Secretary Cortelyou, who is to be the national chairman, is his proficiency as a pianist, with the most delicate touch.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

AFTER Colonel Younghusband has pulled the Grand Lama out of his seclusion he might be sent on an expedition to open up the Veiled Prophet of Esopus.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

"ROOM FOR ALL, IF THEV'RE CAREFUL."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

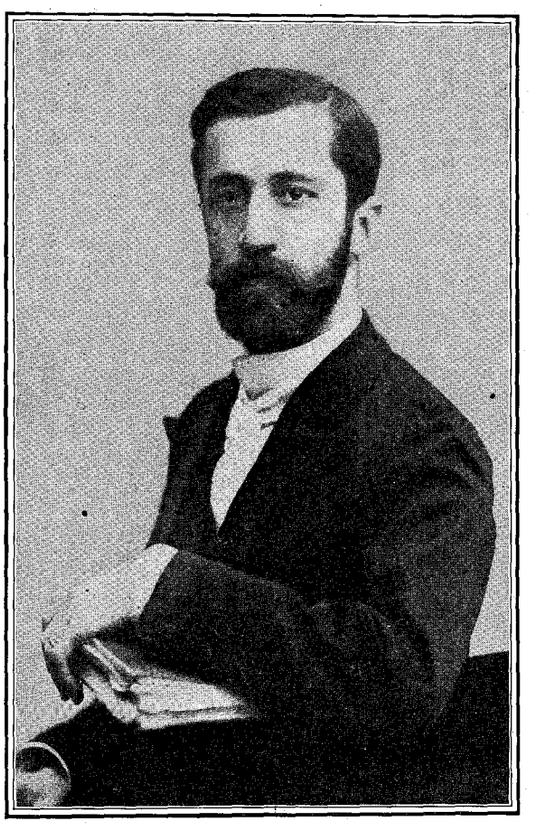
LETTERS AND ART.

MEREJKOWSKI'S "CHRIST AND ANTI-CHRIST."

THE last chapters of the third part of Dmitri Merejkowski's trilogy, entitled "Christ and Antichrist," are now appearing serially in a Russian magazine. The first two parts have been translated into English, and the third is promised. In the first, "The Death of the Gods," or "Julian the Apostate," Merejkowski constructed a highly imaginative romance out of the materials of the career of the Roman Emperor of the period which constituted the meeting-ground of the pagan world and the Christian. In the second novel, "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci: The Forerunner," the Russian classicist and poet described the "resurrection of the gods" in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. The third novel is called "The Antichrist," and deals with Peter the Great and the beginnings of modern Russia. The first two parts of this "trilogy" have been highly praised in American and English literary journals, but neither of those parts, nor of that now appearing serially and nearing conclusion, has Russian criticism (except the criticism of a very small "decadent" set) had anything favorable to say.

A very scathing attack on the whole trilogy—the conception underlying it, the execution, the author's method and style—has just appeared, from the pen of Nicholas Engelhardt, a leading writer, in the *Novoye Vremya*. And, for the most part, the criticisms of this "reactionary" coincide with the views of the advanced liberal reviewers. Here is the conclusion to which an elaborate analysis leads Engelhardt:

"Yes, a painstaking author is Merejkowski, undoubtedly. He read, he labored, he searched, and verified, but—he is no artist. There is not that divine flame which in a moment converts the work of the erudite historian into the work of the artist. Merejkowski's historical novels are historical monographs in the shape of romances. The form is only a handicap. . . . The first defect of these novels is want of art, of vitalizing imaginative power. The second and chief defect is the puerile, false, artificially introduced tendency of Nietzschean decadentism."



DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

He aims, according to a Russian critic, to become himself "something of a literary 'Julian the Apostate.'"

This "tendency," the critic declares, vitiates the whole trilogy and stamps it as an inartistic, crude, illegitimate literary enterprise. Merejkowski's "ambition" is thus characterized:

"He had planned something hopelessly impracticable—to revive the ancient gods, rehabilitate primitive polytheism as a religion, become, in short, something of a literary Julian himself. This impossible task placed him in a false position and spoiled his entire enterprise. In truth, to popularize the beautiful myths about Aphrodite as they were reflected in poetry and sculpture of antiquity, to illuminate them with the aid of new scientific data, is a most grateful task; but to resurrect Aphrodite and the cult of this goddess as a living religion is an absurd and foolish attempt. . . . The result is that Merejkowski has compromised antiquity in the eyes of the readers and caused them to confound it with modern pagan decadentism. Not only that, but his inept pretension has led him to misinterpret the three epochs of which he treats."

The critic says that the essential falsity of the conception was not so glaring in the first romance, for Julian did contend with the new faith and did try to restore polytheism. Still, even Julian was misrepresented in the author's picture of the period. In dealing with Da Vinci and the Renaissance Merejkowski permitted himself greater liberties. The humanists of that epoch never looked upon polytheism as a real religion; it had for them a purely symbolical and poetic significance. It was the freedom, the beauty, the inspiration of antique philosophy and art which appealed to them as they were emancipating themselves from scholasticism. But Merejkowski's artificiality and unreality, according to Engelhardt, reach their height when he applies his theory to Peter the Great and makes him the representative of paganism, the Antichrist and rebel of his time. Peter was dubbed Antichrist by certain non-conformist sects. He was loose in his habits and speech, but there is no foundation for Merejkowski's picture of him as a sort of over-man, follower of Bacchus and Venus, heathen and prophet of Olympian creeds. Here the perversion becomes intolerable. Peter was an orthodox Christian, a good Greek Catholic, and Merejkowski's effort to make an aggressive pagan out of him is based on a few trivial and inconsequential acts of his varied career, such as the ordering of a statue of Venus for his garden, some merry pranks at the expense of the solemn "pillars" of the old order, and his ruthless, but for the time not unnatural, persecution of seditious and rebellious elements, including his own son, Alexis.

In fine, M. Engelhardt concludes, Merejkowski, a decadent and Nietzscheite himself, has vainly attempted to torture three historical epochs into seeming accord with neo-paganism and the decadent philosophy of human life and progress.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF JOURNALISM TO LITERATURE.

AS the business of journalism is to record or to comment, not to create or to interpret, argues Mr. H. W. Boynton, it has, strictly, no literary aspect. While in its exercise of the recording function it is a useful trade, and in its commenting office it takes rank as a profession, it is never an art. Pure journalism, says this writer, is essentially impersonal in spirit and in method, whereas literature must present, in some degree, a personal interpretation of life. Nevertheless, he emphasizes, journalism has certain significant contacts with literature. It sometimes exhibits a sort of literature of inadvertence, a literature in effect, tho not in primary intent. Considering still farther this relationship, he writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for June):

"It is plain that little distinction can be made between a piece of journalism and a piece of literature on the ground of external subject-matter alone. A squalid slum incident, a fashionable wedding, the escape of a prisoner, the detection of a forgery, may afford material either for journalism or for the literary art. In one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

instance the product will be interesting as news, in the other because it bears upon some universal principle or emotion of human life. So it not seldom happens that a reporter develops extra-journalistic skill in the portrayal of experience or character. Writers of fiction are spawned almost daily by the humbler press. The journalistic use of the word 'story' indicates the ease of a transition which is not a wandering from fact to falsity, but an upward shift from the plane of simple registry to the plane of interpretation. Mr. Kipling happens to be the most conspicuous modern instance of the reporting journalist turned story-writer. . . . . .

"Between literature and 'the higher journalism' the partition is extremely thin. If I understand the term, the higher journalism means the function of impersonal comment employed at its utmost of breadth and dignity. It gives utterance to individual judgment rather than personal interpretation. It aims to inform and to convince rather than to express. It displays real erudition, it urges admirable specifics, it produces, in fact, printed lectures on practical themes addressed to the practical intelligence. One perceives a close analogy between the functions of the higher journalist and those of the preacher, the lawyer, and the politician. An *ex parte* impersonality is all that can be demanded of any of them,—intellectual independence being a desirable asset, but the thing said being largely determined by a policy, a creed, a precedent, or a platform. In any of these professions will appear from time to time the literary artist,—the man escaping from preoccupation with specific methods or ends, and expressing his personality by some larger interpretation of life. Hence come our Newmans, our Burkes, and our Macaulays."

Of the influence of journalism on public taste Mr. Boynton writes:

"The popularity of journalism in America has, we have noted before, reacted upon most of our magazines so strongly that they are distinguished from the better daily journals by exclusion of detail and modification of method rather than by essential contrast in quality. Upon the character of the daily press, that is, depends the character of our entire periodical product; and by this means, in large measure, the character of the public taste. To afford a vast miscellaneous population like ours its only chance of contact with literature entails a responsibility which may well appall even the ready and intrepid champions of the daily press. While, however, the night-fear of the yellow journal is disturbing enough to those who watch for the morning, they will have pleasanter visions, even now not altogether unrealized, of a journalism more responsible, more just, more firmly pursuant of that fine enthusiasm for absolute fitness, for the steady application of worthy means to worthy ends, which is the birthright of literature."

ROBERT BROWNING AS A DRAMATIST.

THE genius of Robert Browning, which was essentially dramatic, yet which resulted in so few "actable" dramas, presents, in this respect, an enticing field of study, and one which receives particular attention from his latest biographer, Edward Dowden, in a volume contributed to the series of Temple Biographies. The writer points out that Browning showed the essential trait of a dramatist, not only in creating and studying minds and hearts other than his own; but also in a way of using himself—namely, "if he desired to set forth or to indicate his most intimate ideas or impulses, he effected this indirectly by detaching them from his own personality and giving them a brain and heart other than his own in which to live and move and have their being." Differentiating the two kinds of dramatic art, and defining Browning's relation to them, Mr. Dowden says:

"There is a kind of dramatic art which we may term static, and another kind which we may term dynamic. The former deals especially with characters in position, the latter with characters in movement. Passion and thought may be exhibited and interpreted by dramatic genius of either type; to represent passion and thought and action—action incarnating and developing thought and passion—the dynamic power is required. And by action we are to understand not merely a visible deed, but also a word, a feeling, an idea which has in it a direct operative force. The dramatic genius of Browning was in the main of the static kind; it studies with extraordinary skill and subtlety character in position; it attains only an imperfect or a labored success with character in movement. The *dramatis personæ* are ready at almost every moment, except the culminating moments of passion, to fall away from action into reflection and self-analysis. The play of mind upon mind he recognizes, of course, as a matter of profound interest and importance; but he catches the energy which spirit transfers to spirit less in the actual moment of transference than after it has arrived. Thought and emotion with him do not circulate freely through a group of persons, receiving some modification from each. He deals most successfully with each individual as a single and separate entity; each maintains his own attitude, and as he is touched by the common influence he proceeds to scrutinize it. Mind in these plays threads its way dexterously in and out of action; it is not itself sufficiently incorporated in action. The progress of the drama is now retarded; and again, as if the author perceived that the story had fallen behind or remained stationary, it is accelerated by sudden jerks. A dialogue of retrospection is a common device at the opening of popular plays, with a view to expound the position of affairs to the audience; but a dramatic writer of genius usually works forward through his dialogue to the end which he has set before him. With Browning, for the purpose of mental analysis, a dialogue of retrospection may be of higher value than one which leans and presses toward the future. The invisible is for him more important than the visible, and so in truth it may often be; but the highest dramatist will not choose to separate the two. The invisible is best captured and is most securely held in the visible."

Browning, the author continues, delights especially to study the noblest attitudes of the soul and to wring the sense of triumph from apparent failure, and hence finds his proper field in tragedy rather than comedy. To quote again:

"There is no light-hearted mirth, no real gaiety of temper anywhere in the dramas of Browning. Pippa's gladness in her holiday from the task of silk-winding is touched with pathos in the thought that what is so bright is also so brief, and it is encompassed, even within delightful Asolo, by the sins and sorrows of the world. Bluphocks, with his sniggering wit and his jingle of rime, is a vagabond and a spy, who only covers the shame of his nakedness with these rags of devil-may-care good spirits. The genial cynicism of Ogniben is excellent of its kind, and pleases the palate like an olive amid wines; but this man of universal intellectual sympathies is at heart the satirist of moral illusions, the unmasker of self-deception, who with long experience of human infirmities, has come to chuckle gently over his own skill in dealing with them; and has he not—we may ask—wound round his own spirit some of the incurable illusions of worldly wisdom? No—this is not gaiety. If Browning smiles with his Ogniben, his smile is a comment upon the weakness and the blindness of the self-deceiver."

In place of villains, Browning's tragedies present the world as villain, with "baits and bribes and snares wherewith to entangle its victims, to lure down their mounting aspirations, to dull their vision of the things far-off and faint; perhaps also to make them prosperous and portly gentlemen, easy-going, and amiably cynical, tolerant of evil, and prudently distrustful of good."

In creating his chief *dramatis personæ* Browning distinguishes two principal groups: characters whose predominating power is intellect and characters in which the mastery lies with some lofty emotion. Continuing, Mr. Dowden says:

"The intellect dealing with things that are real and positive, those persons in whom intelligence is supreme, may too easily become the children of this world. In their own sphere they are wiser than the children of light; and they are skilled in a moral casuistry by which they justify to themselves the darkening of the light that is in them. The passionate natures have an intelligence of their own; they follow a gleam which is visible to them if not to others. They discover, or rather they are discovered by, some truth which flashes forth in one inspired moment—the master-moment of a lifetime; they possess the sublime certainty of love, loyalty, devotion. If they err through a heroic folly and draw upon themselves ruin in things temporal, may there not be some

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

atom of divine wisdom at the bottom of the folly which is itself indestructible, and which insures for them a welfare out of time and space? Prophet and casuist—Browning is both; and to each he will endeavor to be just; but his heart must give a casting vote, and this can not be in favor of the casuist. Every self-transcending passion has in it a divine promise and pledge; even the passion of the senses, if it has hidden within it one spark of self-annihilating love, may be the salvation of a soul."

The field where Browning locates his dramas is thus indicated:

"The region of unclouded, untrammeled passion, of spiritual intuition, and of those great words from heaven which pierce, 'even to the dividing asunder of the joints and marrow,' is, for Browning's imagination, the East. The nations of the West—and, before all others, the Italian race—are those of a subtly developed intelligence. The worldly art of a churchman, ingenuities of theology having aided in refining ingenuities of worldliness, is perhaps the finest exemplar of unalloyed Western braincraft. But Italy is also a land of passion; and, therefore, at once, for its ardors of the heart—seen not in love alone, but in carven capital and on frescoed wall—and for its casuistries of intellect, Browning looks to Italy for the material best fitted to his artistry. Between that group of personages whom we may call his characters of passion and that group made up of his characters of intelligence, lie certain figures of peculiar interest, by birth and inheritance children of the East, and by culture partakers, in a greater or less degree, of the characteristics of the West—a Djabal, with his Oriental heart entangled by Frankish tricks of sophistry; a Luria, whose Moorish passion is enthralled by the fascination of Florentine intellect, and who can make a return upon himself with a half-painful Western self-consciousness."

So much for the mine in which Browning dug, and the kind of ore that he brought forth; there remains to cite something concerning the manner in which he presented his material. Says Mr. Dowden:

"In his presentation of character, Browning was far from exhibiting either the universality or the disinterestedness of Shakespeare. His sympathy with action was defective. The affections arising from hereditary or traditional relations are but slenderly represented in his poetry; the passions which elect their own objects are largely represented. Those graceful gaieties arising from a long-established form of society, which constitute so large a part of Shakespeare's comedies, are almost wholly absent from his work. His humor was robust, but seldom fine or delicate. In an age of intellectual and spiritual conflict and trouble his art was often deflected from the highest ends by his concern on behalf of ideas. He could not rest satisfied, it has been observed, with contemplating the children of his imagination, nor find the fulfilment of his aim in the fact of having given them existence. It seems often as if his purpose in creating them was to make them serve as questioners, objectors, and answerers in the great debate of conflicting thoughts which proceeds throughout his poems. His object in transferring his own consciousness into the consciousness of some imagined personage seems often to be that of gaining a new standpoint from which to see another and a different aspect of the questions concerning which he could not wholly satisfy himself from any point of view. He can not be content to leave his men and women, in Shakespeare's disinterested manner, to look in various directions, according to whatever chanced to suit best the temper and disposition he had imagined for them. They are placed by him with their eyes turned in very much the same direction, gazing toward the same problems, the same ideas. And somehow Browning himself seems to be in company with them all the time, learning their different reports of various aspects which those problems or ideas present to each of them, and choosing between the different reports in order to give credence to that which seems true. The study of no individual character would seem to him of capital value unless that character contained something which should help to throw light upon matters common to all humanity, upon the inquiries either as to what it is or as to what are its relations to the things outside humanity. This is not quite the highest form of dramatic poetry. There is in it perhaps something of the error of seeking too quick returns of profit, and of drawing 'a circle premature,' to use Browning's own words, 'heedless of far gain.' The contents of characters so conceived can be exhausted, whereas when characters are presented with entire disinterestedness they may seem to yield us less at first, but they are inexhaustible. The fault—if it be one—lay partly in Browning's epoch, partly in the nature of his genius. Such a method of deflected dramatic characterization as his is less appropriate to regular drama than to the monologue; and accordingly the monologue, reflective or lyrical, became the most characteristic instrument of his art."

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF MODERN ART.

TO a new edition of Lübke's "History of Art" the editor and reviser, Mr. Russell Sturgis, adds several wholly new chapters. Among these is the section dealing with the work and tendencies of the modern era. Mr. Sturgis states that there are reasons why a just estimate of the art of the last forty years will always be difficult, even to our children. The period being one of transition, a dozen fashions in art have come into notice since 1860 and have disappeared, leaving little behind them except a memory. He declares further: "There are some reasons for being much discouraged, and those who see the possibilities only in the light of the past are ready to believe that no great artistic movement will follow from the present confusion. There are, on the other hand, some great achievements of the last thirty years, such as the bold departure of this or that sculptor, and of one or another group of painters, which achievements make the inference rather easy that from them will result directly much that is good, and indirectly more, through the means of other movements starting from those which have already taken place."

So changed are the conditions surrounding art to-day from the conditions which influenced it in the past that we can not safely infer its future development, the writer feels, from the course of its development in the past. Then the great body of artists were the sons or apprentices of artists, and followed art from an early age with little danger of being swayed from their natural artistic growth. But to-day all this is changed. Says Mr. Sturgis:

"A man goes to college, to the gymnasium, the Realschule, or the Lycée. He studies history and theories. He hesitates long as to his future career. He takes up the work of an artist at a comparatively mature age and with his mind already full of the entirely non-artistic ideas given by home surroundings and by the school. Before he begins to practise art, almost as soon as he begins to study it, he finds himself surrounded by a mass of book-knowledge and of theory which is much too learned for him to despise. The thought and the knowledge which is given in the language of words have possession of his mind before he has begun to consider the feeling and knowledge expressible by the language of form, the representation of form and color."

The great extent of the modern community, with its comparatively high average of culture, has also its effect upon art. We read:

"The fact that almost every individual of that great community requires a recognition which in the artistic ages only a few could even dream of, makes the great modern social groups even more formidable than their number alone would make them. The art spirit can not be relatively as strong in a great modern community. The people live too elaborately; they have houses of too great complexity; even the poorest family has too many utensils for all to be treated as all things were treated in the days of great fine art. The community has outgrown the art-power of the community; nor will any conceivable growth of art-power enable all the builders of cheap houses run up in a few months, and the planners of factory-made wooden, metallic, and pottery vessels, to make all these things tolerable in design. Decorative art, then, in the old sense, is hardly conceivable to the modern world; and the question how far this fact will sway the arts of pure expression and representation—how far painting and sculpture in the highest sense can flourish when decoration is dead—remains to be seen. The conditions are new, and we are not able to appreciate them yet.

"Again, the present age is one of critical observation, and in this respect is entirely new. . . . It has created the science of archeology, it presents the arts of the past to us, not as the old artistic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ages saw them, dimly and rarely, but with clear vision to all those who choose to look. The enormous amount of writing in all the great modern languages devoted to the fine arts, their history, and their practise, has all to be assimilated. . . . Nor is it of any avail to say that we will not take this sophisticated view of fine art. We can not, if we choose, shut our eyes to our already gained knowledge. We must of necessity go on in our self-conscious way, looking as a partly instructive community with the well-informed eyes of the archeologist, and not with the unschooled memory of our ancestors, at all works of fine art.

"Again, the social question comes to the fore—and this is formidable indeed! When it was impossible for a man to raise himself above his condition except by such favor as the very great would show to the man of humble birth, the instinct to pursue art simply and along humble paths until loftier ways offered themselves was easy to follow. . . . The men whose names we know emerged one after another from this substratum of faithful workmen who had learned to model, to chisel, to cast bronze, to paint, to mix colors so that they would endure, prepare wooden panels to receive their colors, to sketch frames and arcaded backgrounds for their painted panels, which elaborate framing their friends, the carvers, would produce. The men whose names we know came one by one out of this little-known body of workmen; but if we could be set down in Athens in the fourth century B.C., or in Florence eighteen hundred years later, we should find a vast deal of admirable work was in process of production by men of whom the future was never to hear a word, and we should find, moreover, that much which has since become famous under the name of this or that admittedly great artist was really done by the apparently small artist, the unknown workman who lived and died content if he added little to his local fame and his personal income."

The artist-artisan is a thing unknown to the nineteenth century, says Mr. Sturgis, and continues:

"There is absolutely no call for the independent workman. The artist who is skilled in silverware and chasing and he who is an excellent modeler in clay are alike in demand in great establishments and their work is not known nor asked for by the outside world. The consequence is that the skilled modeler never becomes handy in producing a cast in bronze and will have little or no practise in chiseling and finishing such a bronze when cast. And this means that the artist in the old sense no longer exists, and that the only persons who are still 'artists' are the more fortunate men who obtain a certain amount of employment as painters in oil on canvases to be framed and hung in rooms, as painters on larger canvases which will be pasted to walls, as modelers of statues or busts which will be produced by other hands in marble or in bronze, or, finally, will be the designers of elaborate buildings and will be called architects in the special modern sense."

The cause alleged by Mr. Sturgis for the decline in decorative art and the consequent effect upon painting, sculpture, and architecture is in reality an arraignment of those very things upon which the modern era prides itself—the large class of objects known as "modern conveniences," which are often pointed to as indicative of the increase in civilization. To quote a final paragraph in summary:

"As long as a family thought itself comfortably furnished with a chest or two, a wardrobe, a box-bedstead, a dozen earthenware pots of different sizes, and three or four vessels of pewter or copper, each one of these objects of utility might become a vehicle for a good deal of artistic thought. The piece would be handed down from mother to daughter, from father to son. At all events, it would be made with that possibility in mind. It was made to last, and in an artistic community it would be the object of a good deal of careful consideration as to its form and as to the little adornments that might be added to it. Now, however, when the poorest family requires two hundred utensils of one and another kind, and finds, moreover, that these utensils are furnished at an incredibly low price by great companies which make them by the thousand and force them upon the customer with favorable opportunities for immediate delivery and gradual payment, the possibility of having the common objects of life beautiful has gone. It has gone forever. At least no way has yet suggested itself for restoring the conditions which have been found favorable for decorative art."

THE POLITICIAN IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

POLITICIANS receive but scant courtesy at the hands of the French novelists and dramatists. M. Henri Bordeaux, who has reread Balzac's "Deputy of Arcis," Flaubert's "Candidate," Daudet's "Numa Roumestan," and a number of works by younger and less known writers, says that on one point the works of all these novelists agree—namely, their expressed contempt for the man of politics. "As they have not been satisfied to observe the morals of the politicians out of their study-windows," he continues (in an article in the *Correspondant*, Paris), "but have endeavored to know and understand their subjects, to live the life of the nation in common with them, before writing about them, the novelists can hardly be suspected of prejudice. Yet they represent politicians as men without a shred of patriotism, devoid of virtue and honesty, more stripped of scruples than Job was of worldly goods."

M. Bordeaux then quotes from "The Psychology of the Deputy," by M. Jules Delafosse, who has for a long time filled an important place in the Palais-Bourbon, and is therefore in a position to study political morals. He says:

"M. Delafosse relates some amusing anecdotes, one of which tells of a certain candidate who, altho sure of his election on account of the great amount of good his family had done in the district, and of his own irreproachable character, found very little favor with his constitutents, one of the frankest among whom enlightened him on the subject of his unpopularity in the following brutal terms: 'You see, monsieur, what we want now are deputies that one can spit at.'"

Surely a state of affairs well calculated to keep honest folk out of politics, says M. Bordeaux, and continues with a picture of what may be seen daily at the Palais-Bourbon:

"Around a semicircular table sit about a hundred deputies writing letters desperately, from two until six o'clock, without interruption, unless there happens to be a hot public debate. The poor wretches stop once in a while to exchange comments upon the hardships of the trade, and then one hears dialogues like this: 'Those constitutents really have preposterous ideas. Would you believe it, one asks me to get him an umbrella at the "Bon Marche."' 'That is a comparatively easy commission, answers his colleague; one of mine sent me his son, requesting me to find him a place as coachman in some good house.' 'Oh, I have a better one than that,' chimes in a third deputy, drawn out by the tone of revolt of the others, 'a constitutent of mine writes that his old uncle has died in the Quartier des Halles and he wants me to establish his rights to the inheritance for him!'"

Such, continues M. Bordeaux, is the servitude of the deputy, who finds it necessary to do anything and everything to insure his reelection. He runs errands and he procures places, for nowadays everybody claims a share of the benefits of the state. The state has replaced Providence. This brings to mind, he says, a reflection of Alphonse Daudet's in one of his latest works: "Ah!" he sighs, "if one could close the Chamber of the Deputies for two or three years, the French might meanwhile learn to pick up a living anywhere but in the larder of the state!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES

MR. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE, writing in *The Dial* recently, expressed the opinion that Mr. George Edward Woodberry "is probably the most distinguished of the American poets now living." "We think of but one other, Mr. William Vaughn Moody," this critic continues, "who might fairly dispute the claim for this primacy."

LONDON has at last, through the efforts of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, an Academy of Dramatic Art. The recent opening of this institution, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is an event of more than local interest. "It has both a special and a general significance. From the first point of view it indicates the tardy recognition in the British metropolis of a truth which elsewhere has long been appreciated and acted upon, the truth that the professional school is an important, almost indispensable, aid to efficiency and to success. It also serves to remind the public that acting really is an art, and that its successful pursuit demands not only the possession of natural abilities, but their assiduous and intelligent cultivation. The technique of acting is as important as the technique of any other profession, and it needs to be taught. It would be a good thing for the American stage were an Academy of the Dramatic Art to be established here."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DO ANIMALS AVOID POISON?

ANIMALS, either wild or domestic, are rarely poisoned. They avoid poisonous plants, as we say, "by instinct"—a convenient term for covering up our lack of knowledge regarding animal psychology. The matter is discussed very fully in a recent article in *The Spectator* (London), selected paragraphs of which we reproduce below. The writer believes that the sense by which animals detect poison is mainly that of smell, that of taste being usually deficient. Carnivorous animals, however, have a kind of half-way sense "between taste and stomach-ache" which tells them when they have taken anything likely to disagree with them; and nature enables them to get rid of it by the throat with ease. The writer goes on to say:

"Wolves, tigers, leopards, and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large felidæ. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstandings between whites and blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour. Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

"In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the same plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops, and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomain poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterward, the other may become violently ill. The curious cases of yew-poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analogous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill, or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs. Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them. . . . . .

"Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell, and swallow their food without masticating it. . . . Such intelligent birds as rooks will pick up and eat poisoned grain, and crows and ravens readily eat poisoned eggs or meat. Chickens will eat the poisonous seeds of the laburnum and die from the effects; whether birds such as tits and greenfinches ever do so does not seem to be known. But wild birds are frequently found dying in gardens, tho apparently they have been in good health a few hours before, and their death may probably be due to the consumption of poisonous seeds."

Animals will occasionally fail to recognize the poisonous plants of a strange region. The writer cites an instance where camels from India and Somaliland were sent out together in the latter country. The native camels thrived, but the Indian camels were all poisoned. It is possible, of course, that both varieties of camels ate of the poisonous herbs of the region, but that the native beasts had been rendered immune in some way, as cats that have eaten snake poison are believed to become protected from cobra bite. The writer, however, favors the theory that they purposely avoided what they instinctively knew to be poisonous. He goes on:

"Whatever be the reason for the fact, 'warning' notices of various kinds are frequently affixed by nature to poisonous plants, almost as legibly as the label which the law insists that chemists shall place upon poisonous drugs. Many of the poisonous fungi have an odious smell, so much so that no mammal or bird ever thinks of touching them. On the other hand, the scent of the mushroom is distinctly appetizing and pleasant. Henbane, an exceptionally poisonous and quite beautiful wild plant, has a most unpleasant scent which is instantly detected by cattle when the plant is green. They most carefully avoid touching it when growing. But it seems to lose its warning odor when dried in hay. Instances have been quoted in which it has been injurious to cattle when consumed in this form. The common 'fool's parsley,' which has poisonous seeds, is not, we believe, eaten by any bird, neither do cattle touch it when growing in meadows. But they seem to have no such suspicion about the water hemlock, which is so peculiarly deadly to both cows and horses. . . . One of our most poisonous native plants is the ordinary foxglove, from which digitalis is made. Every part of it is toxic in a high degree—flowers, stem, leaves, and roots. It has no unpleasant odor of any kind, but for some reason cattle never touch it. . . . In the hemlocks, several of which are poisonous to man or beast, the dangerous ingredient varies. In the spotted hemlock it is 'conin' which is present in great quantities in the seeds, tho there is very little in the leaves and stem. The Greek poison was probably prepared from these seeds, as is the medical extract made at the present time. On the other hand, in the water hemlock, which is not very common in England, tho found abundantly by Scotch rivers and on wet grounds in the North, the poisonous principle is contained in an essential oil. Spotted hemlock kills or injures human beings by causing paralysis, which progresses through the nervous centers till it attacks the lungs. In the water hemlock the poison acts in a different way. Like another and more deadly vegetable poison, strychnin, it causes tetanic spasms. The difference in the nature of the poison contained in plants so closely alike as these two hemlocks may perhaps account for the failure of cattle to know the danger to which they are exposed in eating them. It may well be that one variety, tho injurious to man, may not affect cattle. Consequently they might naturally eat without any misgivings the other variety, which is deadly to them."

SOME ODD THINGS ABOUT MACHINERY.

THE unexpected constantly happens in practical mechanics; and, as the workman is generally more interested in results than in getting at the causes of things, these mysteries and oddities are often left unexplained. A few of them are gathered in an article in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, May). Says the writer:

"Every-day things which are perfectly familiar to mechanics of one class are totally unintelligible to the workman in another branch. Men who have worked a lifetime in fashioning cast-iron under the lathe are greatly surprised on learning that the same material, when employed in the heating pipes of a blast-furnace stove, grows from six inches to a foot in length from constant use. And the furnace man is equally unprepared to hear that the core bars used for casting pipes lose as much as three inches in casting twenty or thirty pieces.

"In practise, for instance, we use a piston-rod packing of easy fitting babbit bushing. When these bushes become sufficiently worn to leak, we close them up by compressing them in the water cylinder of a hydraulic press. In this operation a mandrel somewhat smaller than the piston-rod is put inside, and with all the pressure we can bring to bear, we have never been able to compress the bush so as to grasp the mandrel tight, and yet occasionally we have had these bushes shut down while the engine was running so as to grasp the piston-rod as if gripped in a vise, to break the bushes asunder, indeed, or to make this necessary in order to get them off.

"Again, in the foundation of embossed work, two dies are used, the female die often being made by driving the hardened male die into a block of soft steel. This operation is easily performed by a few blows of the drop hammer. It drives in and raises the soft metal without distorting the block in any other particular. Had the same operation been attempted by means of the hydraulic press, the block would probably be upset one-fourth its depth, the sides bulging out or the piece crushed, without producing other than a faint marking of the outline of the male die.

"When the lawn mower was first introduced, the inventor was considered little short of a mechanical heretic to imagine that he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could get sufficient traction with two light wheels to rotate a cylinder six times their own weight at six times their velocity, and cut the grass in addition. The worm that drives the bed of a Sellers planer does not wear out half as fast as it should, and there is possibly something unexpected about it, even to the makers themselves.

"A 12 x 18 inch cylinder-engine, which had been running a year at 185 revolutions per minute on an unusually solid foundation, began one day without apparent cause to shake endwise, and before night had shaken itself loose. As no harm resulted and the work was pressing, the repairing of the foundation was postponed until vacation time, about a month distant. Before that time arrived, however, the shaking ceased, and the engine ran perfectly smooth in spite of the impaired foundation.

"Another and even more curious instance of the unexpected was that of a well-known electrician who built and tested for three years a certain piece of apparatus which promised to be extensively used. As it worked perfectly, a large amount of capital was put into buildings and plant for the production of these pieces of apparatus for the market, and many were built; but the manufacturers were totally unable to reproduce the original either in effect or durability.

"In another case, two similar boilers were connected by necks at top and bottom, and a fire built under each of them, the boilers being about half full. The water, without apparent cause, behaved very strangely, all going into one boiler and then into the other. When the play was at its height, the boss, considering the lives of the men and the premises of more value than the cause of science, ordered the fires drawn, and the cause could never be determined."

TUBERCULOSIS IN STREET DUST.

THAT the germs of tuberculosis are everywhere present in our streets is strikingly shown by the statement, made in the New York daily papers and confirmed by Commissioner Woodbury, that five years' work as a street-sweeper in New York makes the average individual a consumptive. The result is asserted by Dr. S. A. Knopf, in the New York *Medical Journal*, to be largely due to the fact that our streets are generally swept when dry, instead of being sprinkled first, as in European cities. Says Dr. Knopf:

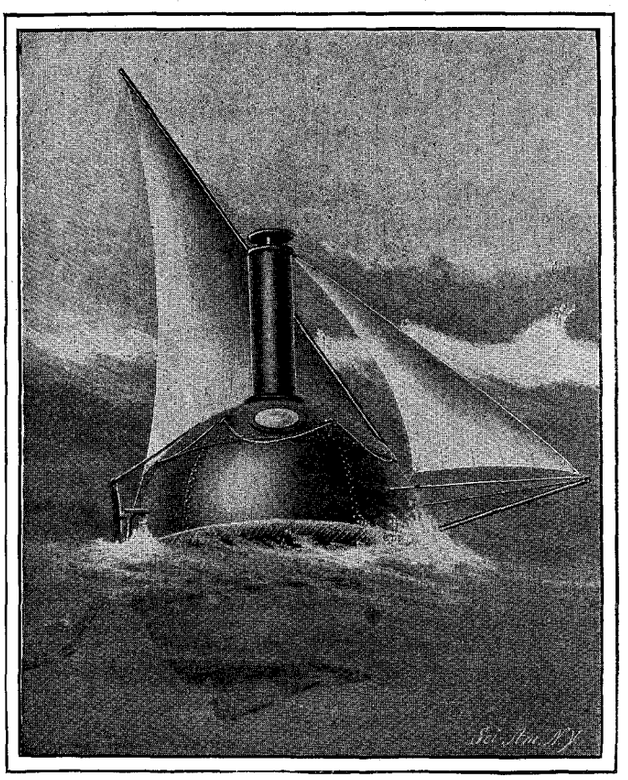
"It is not the tubercle bacillus alone which renders our street-cleaners consumptive, but it is the constant inhalation of all kinds of dust, and the consequent irritation of the pulmonary surfaces, which make the invasion of the germ of tuberculosis more easy. The sweeping of streets in the dry state should be considered as a crime against our fellow men. It is not the air, but the dust in the air, which renders New York such a dangerous place, particularly in summer, to people predisposed to pulmonary troubles. While, as a natural consequence of being in closer proximity to the dust, the street-cleaners are the first to suffer, the citizens at large who are obliged to remain in New York during the summer months suffer also to a considerable degree. We are all apt to breathe the irritating and infectious dust raised by sweeping, by gusts of wind, by street-cars, and by automobiles. . . . . .

"Something effectual must be done to stop this source of tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory organs in our metropolis. If street-cleaning as it is done now renders the average employee consumptive within a few years, the sources of tuberculous infection are increased. Furthermore, the majority of the street-cleaners being of the poorer classes, they will become burdens to the community the moment they cease to be breadwinners. By a wise decision of the city authorities there is now an increased provision for water-supply to the city. This should be used immediately for extensive sprinkling of all the streets of New York. The few private sprinkling companies are in no way adequate to cope with the situation. Instead of forbidding individual house owners to use a hose for sprinkling purposes in front of their houses, tho they may possess a water-meter, such a procedure should rather be encouraged. No street should be swept without being previously sprinkled, and the gutters in the streets should be flushed daily, except in freezing weather. To forbid people to spit altogether when outdoors is unreasonable and any such law would not be carried out; but a law could be enforced which made spitting in the gutter permissible, but expectorating on the sidewalk and in the middle of the street punishable by a severe fine. Besides all these precautions, street-cleaners could be provided with respiratory masks as an additional protection, particularly in very dusty localities."

A GLOBULAR LIFEBOAT.

THE preliminary trials made about a year ago with Captain Doenvig's new life-saving globe were noted in these columns. Fuller and more practical tests, now just finished, are said to have established the reputation of the new invention beyond cavil. Says *The Scientific American*, in an account just published:

"These recent trials were conducted on the coast of Jutland in very stormy weather, under the supervision of Norwegian naval officers and other maritime authorities. Two life-saving globes



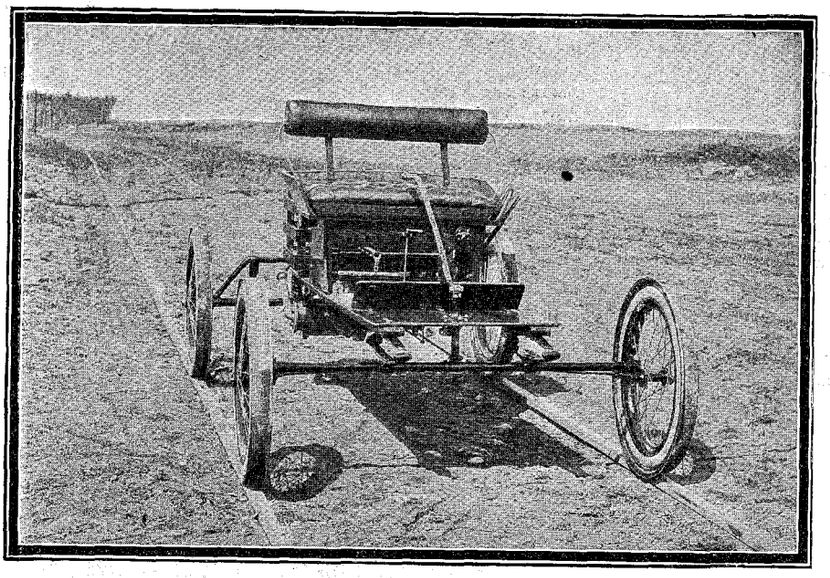
CAPTAIN DOENVIG'S LIFE-SAVING GLOBE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

were used for the experiment. They were both set out from the Norwegian man-of-war *Heimdal*. The first one had no human beings on board, but sand ballast corresponding to the weight of sixteen men. It was launched without trouble, and made a successful landing.

"This fact ascertained by signals from shore to the *Heimdal*, the second globe was set out. On board this one were Captain Doenvig, Marine Lieutenant Engelstad, and three sailors. This also cleared away from the ships in good shape, and a few minutes after its being dropped into the sea one of the trapdoors was opened, the men crawled out, swinging the Norwegian flag, set up sails, and sheered through the breakers toward land. It made a successful trip, and half an hour later it landed. At the time it was blowing hard from northeast, and the sea broke on four feet of water. The globe landed about fifty yards from the mainland. The men got out and waded ashore. By experts it was considered that an ordinary lifeboat would have been of no use under the circumstances.

"The globe is made of sheet-iron $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick at the bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the sides, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the top. It is 8 feet in diameter and 6½ feet high, and has a double bottom. It draws 2½ feet of water when loaded. The globe may be entered through three water-tight trapdoors. Under the deck, which is located about one foot below the waterline, are placed four galvanized-iron tanks,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE BUCKBOARD AS AN INSPECTION CAR, WITH FLANGED RIMS ON THE WHEELS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

with capacity for holding 150 gallons of fresh water. Along the sides runs a low seat or bench, and the space underneath the same is filled with canned goods. In the center of the inner room is a funnel that can be shoved up, thus letting fresh air into the globe.

"There are three small windows in the top, for the double purpose of letting in light and providing openings through which rockets can be sent up. The globe has a movable keel, which can be let down from the inside, and also a rudder that may be applied in the same manner. Some small oars are also kept inside. A cork belt runs around the globe on the outside, on which the men can stand and row. There is also an anchor with 100 feet of steel rope attached, and a set of small sails, the funnel serving as mast.

"There is no need for launching the globe; when the ship sinks, it will simply float. Its weight is about two tons, or the same as that of a large ordinary lifeboat. It costs about $500, and has accommodations for twenty men. It requires less deck space than an ordinary lifeboat."

THE USE OF WATER CHARGED WITH GAS.

SPRINGS of water charged with carbonic acid, which escapes in countless bubbles when the pressure is released, are found in all parts of the world, and have long furnished a favorite beverage. For the last century, not content with the natural article, we have been imitating it artificially, and the total consumption of gas-charged drinks, both natural and manufactured, is increasing yearly. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 14) Dr. A. Cartaz writes of it as follows:

"Priestley seems to have been the first to conceive the plan of charging water with carbonic-acid gas to make 'soda-water.' The English scientist would be somewhat surprised if he could return to our planet to see what an extension the industry of artificially carbonated waters has taken since 1772, the date of his experiment. It even seems as if during the past decade their consumption had become more and more general, concurrently with that of the so-called table-waters of natural mineral springs.

"There are several reasons for this demand for gaseous waters in the great centers. First of all, and too often, it is due to the bad qualities of the drinking-water furnished to our great cities. Much of this water is taken from streams polluted by the refuse of factories and by city sewage . . . in short, by all sorts of impurities. . . . . .

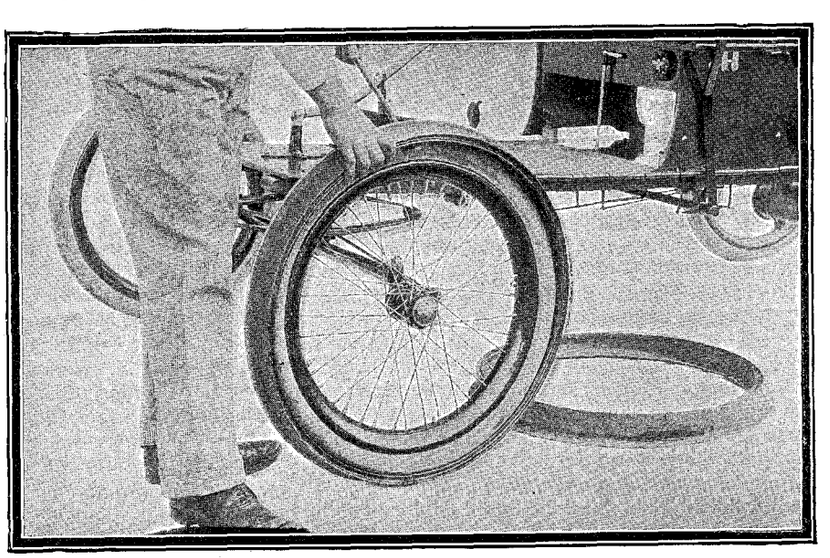
"This harmfulness of the water of cities, when they are not supplied with spring-water, has been one of the great causes of the increased consumption of mineral waters. In addition, there is the excitement of the appetite and the stimulation of the nutritive functions provoked by the carbonic acid. We must even, according to certain bacteriologists, take into account a marked bactericidal influence on certain pathogenic agents. The cholera bacillus, among others, is destroyed in two or three hours in a water saturated with carbonic acid. . . . . .

"But whatever may be the reasons for this increase in the consumption of artificial waters, it seems to be still greater among our neighbors, the English. According to statistics furnished by Dr. Hamer . . . the sale of bottled soda-water increased from 150,000,000 in 1892 to 500,000,000 in 1902. In forty years the number of manufactories of carbonated waters quadrupled. In London there were 400 in 1861, and more than 1,750 in 1901. The annual consumption of gas-charged water in the United Kingdom has reached the formidable figure of 3,600,000,000 half-pint bottles. At Paris the most recent statistics, due to the investigations of Dr. Bertillon, give for 1900 the figures of 53 manufactories of carbonated waters; but there are 4,625 places where mineral waters are sold, and the sale amounts to millions of bottles . . . without counting the waters of complex composition that can not be regarded as table waters—the alkaline (Vichy, Vals) or ferruginous waters and others.

"In estimating the total we may say without fear of being greatly out of the way, that we drink as much of natural and artificial mineral waters [in France] as they do abroad, or more. When these are not abused, the harm is not great, and in spite of the jest of one of my friends who accuses me of making a Fourteenth of July of my stomach, I continue all summer to set off these fireworks of carbonic-acid gas, finding that thus my beverages are fresher and more agreeable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Automobile on a Railroad Track.—The accompanying illustrations show a novel arrangement for quickly adapting an ordinary, pneumatic-tired, light-weight automobile to run on a railway track as an inspection-car. Says *The Scientific American Supplement:*

"It consists in casting and machining flanged wheel-rims properly concaved inside to fit over the pneumatic tires. When it is desired to run on the track, the tires are deflated, and the rims



SLIPPING THE CAST-IRON FLANGED RIM OVER THE PNEUMATIC TIRE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

slipped over them. Upon blowing the tires up again, the rims are held firmly in place, and the machine can be lifted and run upon the rails.

"A speed of 30 miles an hour is obtainable on steel rails with this little machine, and the rims, which weigh about 25 pounds apiece, can be carried in a crate and attached or detached in about 10 minutes."

ARE WE USING TOO MUCH CONCRETE?

THE greatly increased use of concrete construction has been very noticeable in the past few years. Masses of concrete are used where brick or stone would have been employed five years ago, and the place of steel has been taken in many instances by a combination of steel and concrete called "reinforced" or "armored" concrete. Now a French engineer, M. Considère, proposes to use concrete in conjunction with steel for bridge trusses. In some recent experiments carried out by him a model truss 66.5 inches long was tested, and finally gave way under a load of about five tons to the square inch—a creditable performance. In this truss steel was used for the members that were under tension and concrete for those under compression. *The Railway Age*, in a criticism of this experiment, expresses the opinion that some engineers are going "concrete-mad," and that this material is being called upon for service that it was never designed to perform. It says:

"What is the use of such expensive trials, since the cost of such an erected bridge, probably for a great many years, will far exceed the total cost of a truss or plate-girder for spans of moderate length, and would be prohibitive in great openings. The sole superiority of armored concrete over all-steel combined as a truss would be the expected resistance of the former to any form of rust, and this simply means that the cost of painting would be saved. The painting of a plate-girder is not a difficult or very expensive matter, and, altho the painting of a large truss is both difficult and expensive, there is no likelihood that the saving in this matter alone will ever justify the substitution of armored concrete for steel.

"No man, not concrete-mad, would build such a bridge for railway service, and one reason is enough to justify the statement: the quality of any given mass of concrete is and must always remain somewhat a matter of faith, since a little dirt or an undetected spoiled barrel of cement may upset every expectation of strength. In great masses, with a tremendous so-called factor of safety, we may be reasonably sure of stability; but in the comparatively small areas represented by the cross-section of a bridge chord, it would be criminally foolish to assume a strength which is indeterminate, and on that assumption trust the safety of a passenger-train. There are applications of the truss, such as roofs for roundhouses and shops, turntables and many other places, where exposed metal is destroyed rapidly, where concrete is suggested by the conditions of use, and where its destruction under a load certainly would not involve the loss of life which usually follows the failure of a bridge. Hence, altho it is true that well-digested experiments are seldom wasted, and the facts gained from them may prove valuable in unexpected directions, few persons are likely to emulate the experiments of M. Considère while there is so much that is obvious awaiting the demonstrations which actual service alone can give."

The Steam-Turbine Opposed by Admiral Melville.—The use of the steam-turbine in the propulsion of large vessels, which has been given such an impulse by the decision of the Cunard Company to install it in their new transatlantic liners, is condemned unreservedly by Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, so far as naval practise is concerned. He has just returned from Europe, where he represented the Navy Department in investigating the present status of the steam-turbine for marine service, and is reported as follows in the daily press:

"I shall oppose the building of war-ships with turbines except for experimental purposes. The whole thing is in its infancy, and there is not an engineer living who is willing to swear by it. In London I had many interviews with Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Sir John Durston, Admirals May and Oram, Sir William H. White, the naval architect, and with members of the Cunard commission, which was appointed to study the turbine. The Cunard people were not very communicative, being pledged to secrecy, but the naval officials gave me much information. I visited various yards in the United Kingdom where turbines are building, and saw five of the vessels in process of construction. These boats were of moderate speed of the triple-screw type. I found no one who was satisfied with the claim of economy of coal and weight made in behalf of the turbine. As to space, there seemed to be no question in the minds of the shipbuilders, and while all are anxious to build, none are ready to guarantee anything but moderate speed, and I am surprised that the Cunard line should make an experiment on such a large and expensive scale. In my visits to foreign shipyards I went to Stettin, Hamburg, Flushing, and through some French yards. I found the French yards dabbling in the turbine to a small extent only. Of all the engines that I examined I found the Westinghouse 'double-flow' the best."

The Life of Electrical Apparatus.—In these days of rapid progress an electrical device a year old may be so antiquated as to be useless. There is a great deal of apparatus in service, however, which is still giving a good account of itself after prolonged years of operation, according to an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. He says:

"Many of the early street-railway motors are in use, we believe, and one frequently encounters primeval lighting apparatus. It does not follow that a plant is 'scrapped' when it is exchanged for one of later date, and, in fact, our advertising pages frequently give evidence to the healthy and active state of the second-hand market. . . . It is an interesting commentary upon the way in which old material can be worked up that a steel plant at Hamilton, Ont., makes the claim that it has worked over into new material the iron of the original Niagara Suspension Bridge, the iron of the original Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal, the hull of the famous old Atlantic liner, the *City of Rome*, and the iron framework of the famous steamship the *Great Eastern*. In like manner, much electrical apparatus is living again to-day in forms that sometimes would hardly be recognized by those who used it when it was first brought out many years ago. We have seen lately some 'long-waisted' Edison dynamos that certainly go back to the beginnings of the incandescent art, and we are told that the original Siemens & Halske electric road material, shown at Paris in 1881, is still earning a humble livelihood on the banks of Lake Leman, somewhere in the vicinity of Chillon."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"BLONDLOT, the discoverer of the "*n*-rays" has announced that, besides being given off by contracted muscular fiber, as shown by Dr. Charpentier, they are also produced by metals under tension, such as a coiled watch-spring. "The effect," writes a correspondent of *The Lancet*, "is more evident than with strained muscles."

TELEPHONE THROUGH A JUNGLE.—The progress of civilization is shown, says *Telephony*, by the completion of a telephone line through a thick jungle 750 miles wide, in the heart of Africa. "It has been built by the Belgian Government to enable the various Belgian colonies to communicate with one another. The wires are strung on iron posts and on the largest trees of the jungle. Some of the poles are half a mile apart, where the wires cross a swift river or a dangerous swamp. Posts could not be used on account of the white ants, and the large number of elephants made it necessary to keep the wires high above the ground. As storms will throw trees across the line, and wasps will make their nests in the insulators, and natives are liable to steal the wire, the Belgian Government expects to have trouble in keeping the line in operation."

"THE scientific world is indebted to Japan for three notable discoveries for the saving of human life," says *The American Inventor*. "A Japanese bacteriologist, Kitasato, discovered the bacillus of lockjaw, which fact led to the discovery of antitoxin, which is regularly used as a preventive of the disease. Another Japanese scientist, Shiga, has isolated the bacillus of dysentery. It is hoped that this will result in an antitoxin which will be to this disease what vaccination is to smallpox. The third discovery is the most remarkable of the three. It seems that there are in the human body organs called the adrenal glands. A Japanese chemist, Takamine, extracted from these glands a peculiar substance known as adrenalin, now much used in the practise of medicine. It is the most powerful of all chemical agents for arresting hemorrhages of any kind, no matter where located, and frequently saves lives where internal bleeding takes place which can be reached in no other manner."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE POPE SPEAKS AGAIN ON CHURCH MUSIC.

MUCH misgiving was occasioned among the Roman Catholic choirs of America by the Pope's "Motu Proprio" of November 22, which enjoined the use of the Gregorian chant and forbid the employment of women's voices in church choirs (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12). In a second "Motu Proprio," dated April 25, His Holiness announces that to complete the work of restoring to the church her ancient Gregorian chant in its primitive purity, and "to furnish our church of Rome and all churches of the same rite with the common text of the Gregorian liturgical melodies, we have determined to entrust our Vatican printing-house with the publication of the liturgical book containing the chant, restored by us, of the Holy Roman Church." For the guidance of those to whom this restoration is entrusted the Pope lays down the following directions:

"(*a*) The melodies of the church known as Gregorian shall be restored in their integrity and purity according to the most ancient codices, but at the same time special account will be taken also of legitimate tradition as contained in the codices of the different centuries, and of the practical use of the modern liturgy.

"(*b*) In our special predilection for the Order of St. Benedict, and in recognition of the work done by the Benedictine monks for the restoration of the genuine melodies of the Roman Church, and especially by the members of the French Congregation and of the Monastery of the Solesmes, it is our will that the editing of the parts of this publication which contain the chant be entrusted particularly to the monks of the French Congregation and to the Monastery of Solesmes.

"(*c*) The work thus prepared shall be submitted to the examination and revision of the special Roman commission recently appointed by us for this purpose. This commission is under the obligation of sworn secrecy in all that regards the compilation of the texts and the progress of the publication, and the same obligation extends to all other persons outside the commission who are called to give their services to this end. . . . . .

"(*d*) The approbation to be given by us and by our Congregation of Sacred Rites to the choral books thus composed and published will be of such a nature that it will not be any longer lawful for anybody to approve liturgical books unless they be, in the parts that contain the chant as well as otherwise, either in complete harmony with the edition published by the Vatican printing-house, or unless they be, in the judgment of the commission, so far in harmony with it that the variants introduced in them can be shown to be derived from other good Gregorian codices.

"(*e*) The literary proprietorship of the Vatican edition is reserved to the Holy See. To publishers and printers of all nations who make application, and who, under certain conditions, offer a secure guarantee of being able to carry out the work properly, we will accord the favor of being allowed to reproduce this edition freely, and as they think best to make extracts from it, and to diffuse the copies everywhere."

This bull, remarks the New York *Sun*, seems to settle finally the opposition raised in this country to the change and to force the Gregorian music on the dioceses, even tho they are not in sympathy with that school. It will necessitate, the same paper suggests, the introduction of boy choirs, as there is not a sufficient supply of men who can be depended upon for all services and as the Gregorian chants require only male voices.

Recently a full vesper service sung in accordance with the Pope's decree at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, failed to impress favorably a number of musicians and choir-masters who were present. *The Herald* reports one of the latter as saying:

"I do not believe the Gregorian music will ever be accepted in this country. It is simply a chant, and our people have been educated to desire more classical music. In Italy, I understand, there is a universal protest against it, one of the reasons being that it eliminates all female voices from the church. That will be an objection in this country. For generations we have listened to female voices in all our music, and the heavy chanting of men's voices will not suit us at all.

"We shall experience great difficulty in training our singers to render it. Not that it is particularly difficult, but it is so different from the music we have been accustomed to sing. I have talked with many good musical directors, and they are all of the same opinion. The organists, too, are very much opposed to it and regard the edict as a hardship upon them. We are all sorry that these are the conditions, and we see nothing but annoyance and dissatisfaction ahead for several years if the decree is made imperative."

From stereograph, copyrighted, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* quotes from *Le Figaro* (Paris) some important criticisms of the Pope's program and theories, from the pen of M. Camille Saint-Saëns, the celebrated composer. The Pope's idea of a return to the "primitive purity" of the Gregorian chant M. Saint-Saëns regards as impracticable. He writes:

"The old Gregorian manuscripts are redoubtable scribbles, legible only to the initiated. Some of those specialists, impressed by the alterations of texts in the modern editions, lately tried to get back to the original sources and to make an edition in which the primitive purity should be restored. The results were astounding. Interminable series of notes and fastidious repetitions defied the skill of the bravest. Imagine passages turned off like this: la do, la do, la do—la do, la do—la do, la do, la do, la do, and so on through whole pages. With our heavy execution of the plain chant, that is intolerable; we are forced to suppose that these passages were rapidly executed as a sort of trill, a supposition which puts to confusion our present ideas regarding the execution of that kind of music. In reality, after all these centuries we have lost the key of that antique art; it is a dead language, and it owes to its character as a dead language a mystery which nothing can resolve. To go round the difficulty of the chimera of primitive purity the Pope has designated the edition of Solesmes as the authentic version; he could not do better, and its adoption will no doubt be of great benefit. But we can not confine ourselves to the music of the sixteenth century. By what right shall we deny the succeeding centuries the musical expression of their devotion?"

He raises the question also as to what qualities in music really

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

establish its right to the epithet "religious." We quote as follows:

"The music of the sixteenth century is really not so much a dead language as a sick language, whose traditions have been lost. Every one interprets it according to his own whim, at the same time boasting the pretended possession of the true manner of its execution. There is no great harm in that. But what distinctly religious value has that polyphony, almost devoid of melody as it is? Palestrina's madrigals and the famous pavan, 'Belle qui tiens ma vie,' differ very little from the religious music of their time; sung with Latin words, they would impress the modern hearer as the purest examples of the religious style. The same would hold true of many of the airs of Handel's operas, which are more recent, tho still far removed from us. It is distance that creates mystery, and the quality of mystery passes for religious. Thus the pointed arch has taken on a religious air, now that it has disappeared from current architecture. But these are illusions. How shall we undertake to obey the Pope when he recommends that the melodies sung in the churches shall have an essentially religious character? How are we to be sure that they possess that character?"

THE RELIGION OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY.

THE religion taught to the average boy at the average school, says Mr. H. V. Weisse, is a practically negligible factor in his ordinary life; it sets no standards beyond the chapel walls, has no place in his daily life. Mr. Weisse speaks from knowledge gained by connection with "four great [English] public schools, one preparatory school of great repute, and two considerable day schools." In place of religion in the ordinary sense of the word, the English schoolboy, according to Mr. Weisse, has a code "which possesses him as intensely as a theological religion can only possess a devotee or a fanatic," controlling his actions and generally coloring his life. This code the writer characterizes as in effect "a traditional and practical religion." He says of it further (in *The Contemporary Review*, London, for May):

"It is, in fact, a complex polytheism of idolatry, ranging from an infantile worship of 'any man's legs,' to an exaltation of the entire kosmos of the school; and it has an elaborate and inevitable system of exactions and penalties in constant evidence, such as in the religion it supplants seem evitable and remote. Moreover, the practise of this religion of the place and hour is not only made necessary by the penalties involved by any breach, but it is eminently lucrative, and it calls for no heroism in the observance.

"Like all false religions, it has at first sight many beauties: it rests on specious travesties of such high aims and principles as manliness, honor, and ethical solidarity. How can it be that such admirable conceptions as these form part of an indictment against the practise of a schoolboy's life? That is a question I am quite prepared to hear, and I think also prepared to answer. Indeed, the contemplation of that one point has brought me nearer to the understanding of the problem that is ever with me than any other consideration.

"In the first place, no virtue, however admirable in itself, however akin to Godliness, will bear the strain of elevation into an object of worship. Abstract virtues, divine qualities, ideal conceptions, all of these may rise to sublime importance; yet they are at best but partial attributes of the Spirit of God, factors in the character of a religious man. If even they are cherished beyond measure, or to the exclusion of the rest, the result is inevitably idolatry. If an illustration of this obvious truth is wanted, it can be found in every fanatical worship of the word 'don't': the total-this, the anti-that, and all their tribe. But with the schoolboy it is an even more serious thing than the worship of a few high ideals, instead of the all-embracing Deity. The ideals themselves are warped and debased, and they have numberless bastard brethren, mostly taking after their father, the devil.

"Taking the three virtues I have quoted as the alluring catchwords of schoolboy faith, let us examine them and see how far they have retained their vital sense. Surely manliness is not strength of limb or mind alone; does it not embrace first and foremost the idea of gentleness and humility? How far do these enter into the ideals of a boy who worships sport and muscle, with a devotion to the study of their hagiography which he gives to no other branch of pure learning.

"Or, again, if we examine the schoolboy's ideal of honor, do we come near, or even within measurable distance of, the thing itself? Is not every trick and twist and shift publicly acclaimed, or at least connived at, so long as a boy does not give away his neighbor? Or *esprit de corps?* What does that amount to more than playing the game, according to the rules of the majority, perfectly regardless of any standard of right and wrong: even to the extent of preventing the amputation from the body of a limb that is rotten with disease, infectious and unclean? . . . . . .

"If we really allow that boys, those at least who find no practical application for the religion of home and chapel in their daily lives, worship with a sad consistency such false gods as I have indicated, it may be well to see what it is that differentiates the worship of a great creative God from the worship of this or that brazen beast. To my thinking the difference lies in this, that men do, and must, grow like the thing they worship. If they constantly remind themselves of its existence—for that is worship—if they see in it strength and beauty, they will make it their type, and its beauty will be theirs, or its bestiality and stupidity which they mistake for beauty. If boys worship one thing, they exclude another. They grow up in the ideals they are trained to place first in their daily life; they become remote from things that are more definitely of God; and the habit of body and mind acquired during the most impressionable, and the physically most plastic, years of life is not a thing to make light of, as the phase of an hour, incidental to growth. It seems to me rather the sacred duty of every teacher to give his heart and soul to the fixing in a boy's mind of some solid possession of belief: something so simple, and yet so strong, that it will stand the shocks of daily contact with the idolatrous peoples that surround him."

"In the light of experience and in the name of common sense" Mr. Weisse asks for a modification of the religious teaching and observance in schools. On this point he says:

"The practical failure of religious teaching to produce moral strength in boys seems to me chiefly to result from the fact that in school services there is so wofully little, beyond the sermon—and that is only too often utterly inadequate—that is directly calculated to touch the needs of a boy, totally different as these needs are from those of an adult. We can realize how different are the conditions of life, and, therefore, the needs of the individual, when one doubts if it is too much to say that, whereas in ordinary life we distrust, consider socially unsafe, the man who speaks untruth, in school life there is no one so dangerous to prevailing social conventions as the boy who will under all circumstances speak the truth. And if such a difference exists, even in any slight degree, the individual boy must be taught to put a proper value on the forms essential to public worship, while in his private prayer he cultivates first the sense of having a specific need, and, secondly, the courage deliberately to approach God with it. I say this in vivid recollection of a boy of fourteen, member of a very beautiful chapel choir, who when, in a period of distress verging for him on despondency, he was asked whether he did not find his prayers a help, replied with luminous promptitude: 'I only know two, and they don't seem to fit.' They were the Lord's Prayer and the Nicene Creed. When further asked to say the Lord's Prayer, with a view to testing its applicability to his particular wants, he stuck, but presently brightened up with the suggestion, 'But I can sing it!' The prayer at that time was to him the 'words to a tune,' yet later in his life the same boy told me that he had learned to find in the same prayer the most consummate expression of his needs. But in order to make it such he had to say it over and over again, phrase by phrase, with such effort of concentration upon each that he could not shirk the meaning of any one."

Surely, concludes Mr. Weisse, it is time seriously to discuss the tendency in boys to carry legitimate interests to the lengths of idolatrous fanaticism, and thereby nullify the force of moral law, when we read in the columns of the daily press the ghastly story of the schoolboy who took his life because he was prevented from going to see a county football match.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

METHODISM AND POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

PREVIOUSLY to the assembling of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose session has recently been completed at Los Angeles, Cal., a volume appeared from the church press, written by Henry Brown, D.D., entitled "The Impending Peril." This book contained a summary of the legislation of the church at previous quadrennial conferences and prepared the way for the action taken at the session just closed. The seriousness of the situation, in the author's opinion, is indicated by his prefatory remarks, in the course of which he says: "The Methodist Episcopal Church is in imminent peril! All Methodism is in danger! Indeed, our common Christianity is in jeopardy from the universal prevalence and insidious attacks of the forces of evil resident in and emanating from the popular amusements of the day."

The historical attitude taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church in regard to amusements is outlined as follows:

"The general rules, first prepared and signed by John and Charles Wesley, May 1, 1743, became a part of the constitution of Methodism in England, and later in America, and are now found in our Book of Discipline, and not in ours only, but in those of several other Methodist bodies.

"Among the things prohibited in these 'general rules' is:

"'The taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.'

"For almost a century the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a strict interpretation of this rule, managed to restrain its members from indulgence in the popular amusements of the world. But as the church grew in numbers, wealth, and popularity, it became more and more noticeable that the wealthy and fashionable members were, many of them, growing careless in this matter.

"The dance, the theater, and other forms of amusement that had formerly been excluded as vicious and demoralizing were gradually coming into favor with the less spiritual, and in the minds of some of our best and ablest leaders the time had come for some specific legislation for the correction of the evil.

"Accordingly, the General Conference of 1872 enacted the following 'prohibitive statute' now found in paragraph 248:

"'IMPRUDENT AND UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT.

"'In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquor as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements which are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church—first, let private reproof be given by the pastor or leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or leader may take one or two discreet members of the church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty, and there be no real humiliation, he shall be expelled.'"

At the session of the General Conference of 1892 the minority report of the committee on "The State of the Church" recommended the suppression of the prohibition of "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools," and the insertion into the discipline of the church a statement recommending an advisory attitude to be taken by pastors and others in authority upon the question of amusements. The motion was lost, and rule remained intact. At the conferences of 1896 and 1900 the subject was again discussed in response to a large number of memorials apparently representing an increasing number in the denomination who desired the change. The position of the minority was presented by Rev. G. P. Mains, D.D., in an article published in *The Methodist Review* for May-June, 1892, and reproduced in the present volume. Dr. Mains expressed the belief "that the section in our discipline, inserted by the General Conference of 1872, presenting to the church an authoritative *index expurgatorius* of amusements, was a most grave blunder of ecclesiastical legislation," and further that "the effect of this distinctive enactment, and that almost without compensating feature, has been to damage and belittle the influence of our denomination." This is a succinct statement of the position taken and adhered to up to the present by the minority who have sought a repeal of part of the clause. Dr. Mains named more fully and specifically the grounds of his opposition as follows:

"1. This legislation is un-Protestant in its character.

"2. The legislation objected to is unworthy of the rank and mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"3. This legislation is to be objected to on the ground that no General Conference is wise enough to legislate specifically for the government of individual Christian conduct.

"4. The embodiment of this legislation in our Book of Discipline exposes the Methodist Episcopal Church to a damaging popular aversion.

"5. This legislation is to be objected to because it debars from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church many most intelligent and conscientious Christians.

"6. This legislation is to be objected to because, on account of its failure to carry with it the convictions of many who are in the membership of the church, it is practically a dead letter, and as a measure of discipline can not be enforced.

"7. Many persons now in the church might justly object to this legislation as an impertinent infringement upon their rights of membership.

"8. But, finally, on the assumption that this legislation is wise and in the right direction, it must still be said that it is incomplete and insufficient in its terms, and should be so supplemented and developed as logically to meet the full requirements of the wide situation."

In the conclusion of his paper Dr. Mains proposed as a remedy for the condition the abrogation of the entire action on the question taken in 1872, thus remanding "the whole question to that broad Christian principle first formulated for Methodism by its founder, John Wesley," the principle simply asking "of the members of the Methodist societies that they shall take only such diversions as can be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

The question came up early in the session of the conference at Los Angeles and was referred to committee. Sixty-five memorials and petitions were received by the conference from all parts of the country. Of these fifty-five opposed any change in the Discipline and ten favored various changes. The question came to vote on May 27, and the historic position was reconfirmed by a vote of 441 to 188. The majority report was as follows:

"Your committee declines to recommend the striking out of the specified amusements from paragraph 248 of the Discipline. It recommends that the following paragraph be inserted in the Discipline under the chapter on Special Advices:

"Amusements—Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline.

"Some amusements in common use are also positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to the total loss of character. We, therefore, look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements, and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements, and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty, particularly against theater-going, dancing, and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth.

"We affectionately admonish all our people to make their amusements the subjects of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the subject of amusement in the light of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter to set no injurious example.

"We adjure them to remember that the question for a Christian must often be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life and be an unwise example.

"We deem it our bounden duty to summon the whole church to apply a thoughtful and instructive conscience to amusements and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not to leave them to accident or passion, and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the church absolutely to avoid the taking of such diversion as can not be used in the name of the Lord."

THE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIALISM.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, in a recent lecture delivered at Harvard, one of a series dealing with religion and democracy, commented on the antagonism between Christianity and socialism. Socialism, he admitted, is founded upon a love of humanity, and many of its elements are to be found in Christianity. Their ideals have much in common. "The aspiration of the socialist is the renovation of society: that is also the Christian ideal. Montesquieu, in the eighteenth century, marveled at the fact that Christianity, preoccupied as it is with the affairs of the other world, has contributed so evidently and so much to the improvement of the life upon earth." Yet, in spite of these analogies, M. Leroy-Beaulieu discovers differences so radical between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of socialism that he believes their conflict to be vital. On this subject he said further, according to the report of his lecture (in the Boston *Evening Transcript*):

"Christians and religious men in general have as their object the improvement of conditions. Communist ideas are indeed found in the church—as we have seen in an earlier lecture. But until the present, collectivist ideas have succeeded in the church only in monasteries, in convents, in sects which are founded upon contempt for the world. So Saint Francis of Assisi, for example, might be cited as a kind of socialist or democrat. But what was his ideal? The conquest of riches? On the contrary, poverty was the first article of his profession and the virtue that he chiefly preached. This is far indeed from the idea of modern socialism. What the socialist of to-day wants—if not for himself, then to divide among others—is the world's money.

"Again, there is a vast difference in the methods as well as in the ideas of socialism and Christianity. We mean, of course, the general spirit of Christianity. We do not include all Christians in our generalization. The spirit of Christianity's method is one of love toward God and man. Charity is the great idea—did not some one say the only innovation?—of Christianity. Christ's words were, 'Peace be with you.' This was no working formula, no catchword. It was genuine. Christ toiled for peace. Not so the modern socialist. Peace may be their ultimate object, but it is a peace which can be attained only by means of war. In the modern socialist's conception of the word, Napoleon himself fought for peace. None of the socialists tend to any other method. French, Italians, Germans, Russians—so they be socialists—are unanimous that the only way to establish the peace that they aim at is through a war of classes. M. Jaurès, the poet-politician, is a type of the class.

"It follows that socialists as a body oppose the doctrines of love and of long suffering that characterize men of religion. The calming of class strife, the appeasing of civic tempests by the oil of charity does not appeal to them. Religion, according to Jaurès, is '*une vieille chanson*'—the cradle song that lulled the restlessness of old. It is not the martial music which is needed for the battles civilization has to fight to-day.

"Far deeper than appears at first sight lies the gulf that separates Christianity and socialism. The socialist has his religion, but it is neither Judaism nor Christianity. These faiths place their ideal in another world—to turn men's eyes to the treasures in heaven was the object of their teaching. Socialism—the religion of positivism and materialism—pins its faith to the treasures of earth. It is not hard to appreciate the reasons why a man who regards his life on earth as a brief trial is willing to submit with patience to injustice. For the socialist it is different; for him this world is everything. It is manifestly incumbent upon the socialist leaders, then, to snatch from the masses every semblance of belief in a world to come. There is but one expedient for them: if they are to remove the hope of a heavenly paradise, they must compensate, they must offer an earthly paradise in its place."

The religious plan, the lecturer continued, is to develop not war, but love among men, and by means of that love the fraternity which is the proposed aim of the socialists themselves. "Christianity, then, has the better methods for attaining the socialistic ideals; and thus, after all, socialism, if it means what it professes, makes a serious mistake in its warfare upon Christianity."

GERMANY AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE abrogation of the law by virtue of which the Jesuits were expelled from the German Empire in 1872, through the influence of Bismarck, has suggested to M. Arnold Muller a comparison between the respective attitudes of France and Germany toward religious orders. In the *Correspondant* he reminds us that for thirty years this law had been in force. In 1894 the orders of the Redemptorists and the Holy Ghost Fathers were authorized to settle in the German Empire, but, in spite of this special modification the law of 1872 remained unchanged. On the 11th of March, 1904, the official monitor of the empire [the *Reichsanzeiger*] published the following decree ratified by the Emperor:

"We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, order in the name of the empire and in accordance with the decision of the Bundesrath and of the Reichstag, as follows: 'Paragraph 2 of the law of the 4th of July, 1872, concerning the order of the Society of Jesus is abolished.' Given at the Palace of Berlin the 8th of March, 1904."

M. Muller describes at some length the effect produced by the repeal of the law, and says that the Catholic party is almost beside itself with joy, while the Protestants give expression to the most pessimistic utterances, and seem to regard the abrogation of the law in the light of a national calamity. In some cities, such as Gotha and Sarrebrück, for example, Bismarck's monuments have been draped in black, as if the nation were in mourning. To quote further:

"The majority of the people, however, who have always looked upon the decree of 1872 as an iniquitous measure, believe that simple justice demanded that religious orders which were not guilty of any crimes should not be treated like anarchists, nor even like 'socialistic democrats.' . . . The party of the Center has made every effort that the Jesuits be not outlawed in the empire, that they should not be harassed by the police or be disturbed in any way."

M. Muller points to France's attitude:

"Would to God that the men standing at the helm of our Government [French] would take time to reflect and profit by the example set by Germany, instead of being carried away by a widely sectarian, unintelligent, and unreasonable spirit of anticlericalism. . . . The contrast on both sides of the Vosges is striking. While France is driving Jesuits and other religious orders away, Germany is opening her doors to them; while the eldest daughter of the church wages upon Catholicism a war without mercy or respite, Protestant Germany protects Catholic interests, respects the Holy See, maintains and increases the power of the clergy, and combats secularizing factions. France expels the congregations, Germany recalls them, and repeals old decrees that seem to her unworthy of a state claiming to respect individual liberty and solicitous of promoting the interests of the Fatherland. In France the Catholics are oppressed, in Germany they triumph . . . and while the Centrists are continuing their series of successes, thanks to the ardor and untiring efforts of their leaders, France, her Government, and her people are wasting their strength in their conflict with the church."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE are over 8,000 men in Roman Catholic communities in this country—about 3,250 priests and 5,000 brothers or scholastics—and 50,000 religious women.

IN the opinion of Dr. John Watson and of Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, prominent in British Presbyterianism, their denomination in England permits more liberty of thought on religious subjects than is tolerated in America. Dr. Watson has recently stated that younger ministers in the United States "can only pursue their studies in the American (Presbyterian) Church with a certain amount of peril," while Dr. Morgan affirms that Presbyterianism in America is in conflict over critical questions "which practically ceased on the other side long ago."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

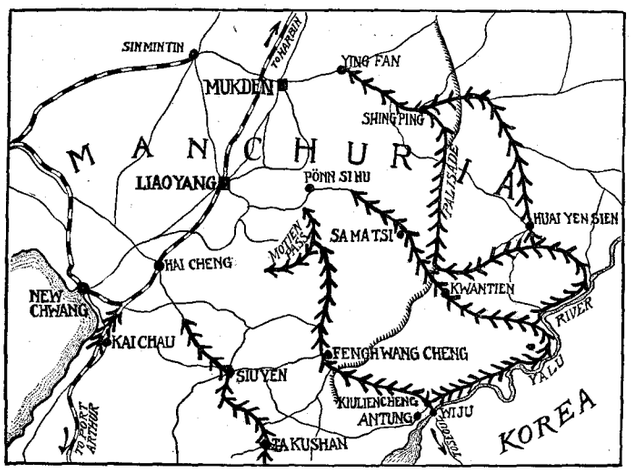
KUROPATKIN'S PLAN VIEWED AS A STRATEGICAL SUCCESS.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN, we read in the Paris *Figaro*, is succeeding prodigiously. French opinion, our contemporary concedes, is troubled at what to the lay mind may seem a check to Russian arms; but this uneasiness is wholly unjustifiable, the columns of the Paris daily being filled with reasons why. One little slip was due to General Sassulitch, who thirsted for glory on the Yalu, made a stand in defiance of orders, and was soundly beaten. In every other respect things are going General Kuropatkin's way, and the *Figaro* gives the reasons:

"What was the aim, what was the plan, of Kuropatkin at the moment he left the capital of the empire to take possession of his command?

"His aim was, his aim is still, to drive back the Japanese, to repel them to the sea, to pursue them to their own country, and to impose peace upon them at Tokyo. But his plan was not, the moment he arrived at Mukden, to precipitate himself upon them, or confront their more numerous battalions, to hasten matters, to play for victory by a bold stroke. Kuropatkin is a prudent chief who forsees and combines, not the captain of a band who builds upon a chance and upon his good star. He contemplated from the first holding himself upon the defensive, temporizing, prolonging the war. Our strength, he has said, according to one of his aids, is in the duration of our effort. He wanted to fight, not in Korea, a mountainous, swampy, difficult country, but in the plains of Manchuria, more favorable and nearer to his bases. With this intention he foresaw, he desired the passage of the Yalu by the Japanese troops, he foresaw the investment of Port Arthur, he foresaw, he planned, a grand movement of retreat to the north. . . . . .

"Kuropatkin continues methodically the operations he foresaw. He draws back his army. He abandons southern Manchuria to the Japanese regiments. He concentrates his forces for a memorable shock. Let us await the hour when the two armies strong, complete, prepared for the encounter—shall find themselves face to face. Then only will we know if the tactics of Kuropatkin are the dream of a vain imagination or the profound design of a leader worthy to command."



KUROPATKIN'S PREDICAMENT.

"The various lines of arrows indicate the advance of the Japanese forces on Liao-yang and Mukden," explains the London *Mail*, which prints the above strategical diagram. "The movements of the first army, under General Kuroki from Kiu-lien-cheng, through Feng-hwang-cheng, to the Motien Pass, where it turned aside, flanking the Pass on both sides, is shown in the middle of the map.

"On the right the direction of the arrows in double lines, following known roads, indicates the probable advance of the mysterious army of which so little is known, but which is believed now to threaten Mukden. It has been heard of at Kwan-tien and Samatsi.

"On the left of the arrows pointing out Kuroki's advance is shown the route of the second army from Takushan, through Siuyen, toward Haicheng, on the railway to Liao-yang and Mukden.

"On the extreme left is marked the latest development—the advance of a new army, not yet specifically named, from Kaichau, near New-Chwang, toward Haicheng, Liao-yang, and Mukden.

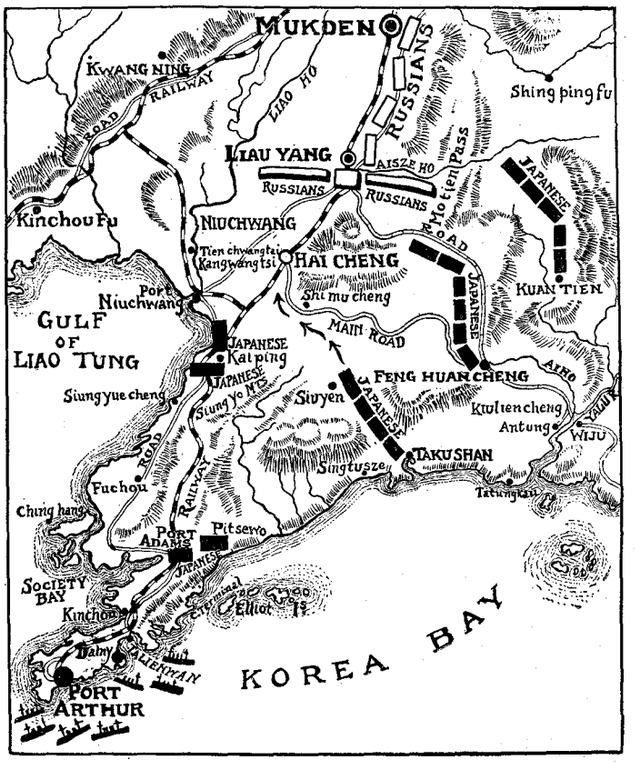
"The thin black lines indicate the roads, while the railway on the left is plainly shown."

We revert for a moment to an English and more unfavorable idea of General Kuropatkin's plan as it now unfolds itself—that of the London *Mail*, which tells us that if the Russian commander "falls back from Mukden the situation becomes a very serious one for the Russians":

"Mukden is the holy city of Manchuria, and its occupation by the Japanese will have a prodigious moral effect throughout Asia. The Japanese success will lead the Hunhuses [Chunchuses] to redouble their activity, and they are already becoming dangerous to the Russian communications. On the whole, it is probable that General Kuropatkin will not give ground without sharp fighting; but the skill of the Japanese strategy has been such that he has been placed at a grave disadvantage. There is, indeed, something almost Napoleonic in the audacity of the Japanese, who have repeated the famous maneuver of Ulm on a far larger scale and in a vastly more difficult country. General Kuropatkin is not likely to prove another Mack, so that the consequences to the Russians may be less terrible than they were to the Austrians in 1805; but in any case they must be sufficiently alarming."

But this sort of comment amuses the *Figaro* as much as the *Figaro* amuses the London *Times*. The military expert of the French daily invites our attention to the following considerations:

"General Kuropatkin's attitude has, for some fifteen days past, been the object of numerous and spirited criticisms. The Russian commander-in-chief is reproached more or less openly with remaining immovable in his positions, without trying to take advantage of circumstances, and to be aware of no other maneuver than marching in retreat. Such unfavorable comment was to have been expected, and on various occasions we predicted it. In fact, it was certain that public opinion would be impressed by the first



THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA.

"This map shows the general plan of the Japanese advance in Manchuria," says the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, from which we copy it. "It will thus be seen that the Japanese evidently design to take the Russians in front and on both flanks. Indeed, it is persistently rumored that the force marching from Kuan-Tien already threatens the rear of the Russian position. But, as has been said, there is no certainty on that or any other point."

DIAGRAMS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CAMPAIGN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

victories of the Japanese, and would find it hard to understand why the Russians abandoned the whole of southern Manchuria without striking a blow.

"Yet General Kuropatkin could not act otherwise than as he did. To judge his conduct impartially it is essential not to lose sight of the conditions in which he found himself upon the commencement of the campaign.

"Russia never believed war would come and she did not prepare for it. She was completely taken by surprise at the attack of the Japanese. At the time when hostilities opened, the troops she maintained in the Far East (and which after mobilization could equip her with an army for war of 150,000 men) were yet on a peace footing. They were dispersed over an immense territory traversed by a single-line railway of extremely limited effectiveness. The troops could not be assembled at any one point in the empire without considerable delay. For all these political, geographical, and military reasons, Russia was doomed to the defensive. She was well aware of it, and she determined to concentrate at Liao-Yang.

"This zone was well chosen. It is some three hundred miles from the frontier of Korea—that is to say, sufficiently far away from the only point at which the Japanese could take the offensive, since the whole littoral of Manchuria was ice-bound. It was situated on the line of the railway itself and in a region rich in resources of every description, which facilitated the work of the commissariat. Finally, it was in proximity to the sea, so that the Russians could rely upon being in a position to oppose a descent of the Japanese when the latter tried to set foot on the continent after the thaw.

"But the Japanese made no attempt at debarking until their first army had crossed the Yalu. They had understood the danger to which they would be exposed if they sought to land in the Liao-Tung peninsula, and, altho masters of the sea, they slowly marched their troops overland through Korea. The Russians, contrary to what might have been feared, thus had a respite of nearly three months, which enabled them to put their strongholds in a state of defense and to proceed actively with the creation of their fighting army.

"Placed with the bulk of his forces at Liao-Yang, covered by strong advance guards on the Yalu and at New-Chwang, guarding, by means of small detachments, the principal points on the shore of the Gulf of Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula, General Kuropatkin was in an excellent position for waiting. His intention was by no means to resist to the last the first Japanese army, but simply to delay it and to observe at close range. He did not, indeed, wish to unfold his plan except by premeditation—that is, only when he was able to dispose of sufficient forces and when he had made up his mind regarding the plan of the Japanese. Until then he proposed simply to watch the progress of events.

"As is known, General Sassulitch did not understand this situation, and committed the blunder of engaging in battle. But it is not reasonable to hold the general-in-chief responsible for the error of a lieutenant, an error without importance, moreover, from the point of view of the final outcome. In any event, should General Kuropatkin in the early days of May have abandoned the waiting attitude?

"Could he have marched upon Feng-Wang-Cheng in order to get ahead of the first Japanese army and to try to overwhelm it while it was alone? No, for the Japanese had as yet revealed only a small portion of their forces. While the first army would have slowly retired upon Antung in order to avoid a too unequal struggle, the third army, which waited in Japan only a favorable moment for taking the sea, would have debarked at New-Chwang to harry the division left at that place and then seize Liao-Yang and Mukden. The Russian army, lured to the lower Yalu, more than two hundred miles from those cities, would have run risk of being cut off from its base.

"Could General Kuropatkin, on the other hand, have moved to the south to attack the second army, commanded by General Oku, while it was debarking? Certainly not, for in such a movement General Kuropatkin would have completely exposed his communications not only to attack from the army that might have landed at New-Chwang, but also to attack by the first army stationed at Feng-Wang-Cheng. From that point Genneral Kuroki would have had every facility for moving upon the left flank and the rear of the Russian army marching toward Pitsewo, about three hundred miles from Liao-Yang.

"Hence, as a result of the uncertainty he felt regarding the plans of the Japanese, and as a result also of the facilities the latter had for landing or not as they pleased, General Kuropatkin has not hitherto been able to abandon the defensive attitude imposed upon him from the beginning. . . . . .

"If, contrary to our expectations, General Kuropatkin has not sufficient forces to make a stand against the two Japanese armies combined, he will not accept battle in this region, and will retire slowly northward, awaiting a favorable moment. In the last resort, there is no need for haste. A single consideration takes precedence of all others, final defeat of the Japanese; and to attain that end General Kuropatkin means, above all things, to assure his numerical superiority.

"This decision seems to us infinitely wise. The plan determined upon by the Russians is wanting, we are told, in brilliance and ingenuity. But what does it matter? It need but bring about the result desired. In any event, what is particularly remarkable is the tenacity of the general-in-chief. Neither the condemnation of those about him nor the disdainful opinions expressed in a portion of the press have made him deviate from the line he has marked out. This perseverance proves no ordinary strength of character. It constitutes, in our opinion, a strong guarantee of success."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BATTLE-SHIPS AND GUNS FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

HYPOTHESES founded on mere conjecture fill the newspapers of Europe in the effort to account for the Austro-Hungarian Government's sudden purpose to spend $75,000,000—in addition to normal appropriations—on the army and navy. The extra money is wanted mainly for battle-ships, cruisers, artillery, and ammunition, "with incidentals." "More extraordinary than the extraordinary estimates themselves is the absence of any official explanation of the reasons for such demands," thinks the London *Times*, which concludes a long editorial on the topic with the remark that "perhaps, after all, the simplest explanation is the nearest to the truth," and that "the military and naval authorities of the dual monarchy wish to take advantage of the deep impression created by the unpreparedness of Russia and the losses it has caused her in order to induce both Austrians and Hungarians to bring their defenses up to the standard which is essential to their safety." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is inclined to hold Emperor William of Germany responsible for these unexpected demands. He is suspected by the Belgian organ of having reminded Emperor Francis Joseph of the obligations imposed upon Austria-Hungary by the triple alliance. To quote:

"It is asked with anxiety what can have led to so sudden and so great an increase in military expenses. Is it a word of command emanating from Berlin and the effect of the warlike speech of William II.? Is it to provide against grave events in the Balkans, which might compel an intervention of the army of Austria-Hungary? This last supposition is scarcely possible, in view of the fact that Francis Joseph, in his speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations, maintained, with too fine an optimism, that the application of the reforms was proceeding normally in Macedonia, and that there are no complications to be feared in that direction. We are left to fall back, therefore, upon the theory of the word of command from Berlin. At different times it has been said that at the last renewal of the triple alliance Germany had required of Austria-Hungary that she increase her military power. This is a natural request since, as a matter of fact, Germany can scarcely rely any longer upon the efficient support of Italy. It is necessary thus for the third ally to pay for the second, and for Austria-Hungary to make good, if needed, the Italian military strength which might be lacking at a critical moment. There is no other explanation possible of this large demand for extraordinary credits, for it can not be admitted that Austria-Hungary has suddenly discovered that the defenses of the empire are not adequately assured. The sacrifices required of the nation should serve to place the defensive army on the desired footing of a true army of attack."

Whether or not this be a sound theory, the large sums required for the purpose are eliciting discontented utterances from the press

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the dual monarchy. Even the military organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), criticizes the proposals as the outcome of a foreign policy which it deems unfruitful. It implies that the strength in battle-ships and guns will be frittered away, after its acquisition, by a dilatory policy in the Balkans and elsewhere. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is more direct in its criticism:

"In the general world-situation, so far as it can be viewed, and more especially in the foreign relations of the monarchy, one seeks vainly for an explanation of such haste in our military preparations. On the anxious bench of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Balkan peninsula, events have shaped themselves more favorably than could have been expected a few months ago. The critical season of the melting of the snows has passed by and the rising in Macedonia was not repeated. . . . . .

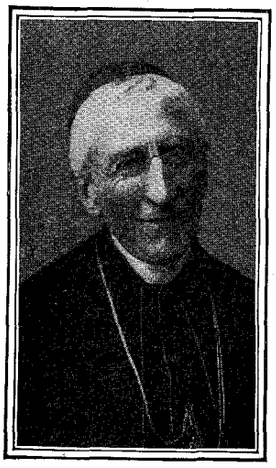
"Clouds on the international horizon of the monarchy have not compelled the Minister of War to make such increased demands, and if this be the case, what has induced the Government of the dual monarchy to place such an obstacle in the way of the budgets of both states, already weakened by obstruction in the two parliaments?"

But the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) is more inclined to favor the heavy expenditures called for. "In the circumstances," it declares, "the backwardness of our military preparations, in comparison with other great states, has become very conspicuous. The Minister of War, considering his great responsibilities, had no other alternative than to make an appeal to the patriotic self-sacrifice of delegations and people." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) thinks likewise that the necessity of being on the safe side adequately explains everything, and it reserves its criticism for matters of detail. The Paris *Temps* is convinced that the large sums asked for will be granted:

"The Ministers of War and of Finance will be given their extraordinary millions to renew the armanent, construct new artillery, manufacture immense quantities of smokeless powder, lay down a number of marine monsters, rejuvenate the flotilla of torpedo-boats, and inaugurate a flotilla of submarines and submersibles. It is not above the capacity of Count Goluchowski to justify this great and costly undertaking, which can be prompted only by the wish to guard against new perils, and at the same time to demonstrate that his diplomacy has deserved well of the country and of Europe—that, thanks to it, all is for the best in this best of worlds, and that, according to the unfortunate prophecy of Lord Granville in the beginning of the year 1870, there is not a cloud as big as a man's hand on the international horizon."

To all of which the *Fremdenblatt* replies that Austria-Hungary wishes peace and is therefore preparing to discourage aggression. The same organ denies statements in the Vienna *Zeit* to the effect that the new estimates are a measure of protection against Italy. "This statement is wholly without foundation and without plausibility." The denial is not categorical enough, thinks the *Zeit*.

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CARDINAL RICHARD.

He is the Archbishop of Paris, an active opponent of the Combes ministry, and the leader of the attack upon the theories of the Abbé Loisy.

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

This member of the French Academy is now the poet laureate of French clericalism, according to the Paris *Action*, which thinks his poetry "rubbish."

COMTE DE MUN.

This champion of the hereditary monarchical principal has long been a clerical leader in the French parliament, and in the *Croix* he writes that Premier Combes should not have "outraged" the church.

CHAMPIONS OF CLERICALISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS PRESS ON THE STRAIN BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

NEVER have French organs been in a more anticlerical mood, and if the Parisian press in particular be an accurate reflection of the national mind, the eldest daughter of the church contemplates further aggravation of her ancient mother. Radical and Socialist dailies, like the *Action*, the *Petite République*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Radical*, are exhausting the lexicon of anticlericalism for expletives sufficiently vituperative to apply to the Pope, whom they hold responsible for the Vatican protest against President Loubet's epoch-making trip to Rome. The fatal phrase in that protest—"the fact that, notwithstanding, the papal nuncio has remained in Paris, is due solely to very urgent motives of a very special order and nature"—makes it impossible, say these anticlerical authorities, for France ever to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and they call upon Premier Combes to separate church and state forthwith. "Denunciation of the Concordat must become an accomplished fact," asserts the *Action*, "and it will be." It adds these reflections:

"We had already made up our minds regarding the stupidity and the insolence of Pope Sarto. The authentic text of his Petrine protest adds nothing to what we knew before.

"What is interesting in this publication is that it was not made in due time by the Government itself.

"Anticlerical republicans will judge with severity this silence regarding a diplomatic impertinence.

"All the chancelleries of Europe had for eleven days been aware of the papal slap applied to the cheeks of Loubet and Delcassé by Sarto, while we in France were the only ones still asking ourselves if these worthies had really been given it.

"Loubet and Delcassé, in thus carefully hiding their cheeks, have followed the well-known plan which consists in maintaining the concordat at any cost.

"But M. Combes?

"Will M. Combes, who has done so much to lift the load off France, hesitate after this final drenching?

"Will he wait until a Sarto, saying big words, calls his nuncio off?

"The country awaits for the parliament to act. It is for M. Combes to give the signal."

Organs of a weightier character express their opinions in language of another tone, but, with very few exceptions, the Vatican is told that its attitude can not be tolerated by France. Even the *Gaulois*, whose clericalism is so stalwart, deems the Papal protest "regrettable," altho it adds that President Loubet should not have gone to Rome at all. The *Journal des Débats*, a daily of somewhat clerical leanings and long noted for its hostility to the present policy of the third republic, declares:

"The argument of the Vatican, it must be said, is inadmissible. It would mean involving and subordinating the policy of France, as regards Italy, to that of the Holy See, whereas only the policy of heretic governments would remain free in its attitude, in the choice of means of action, and, consequently, in its prospect of attaining an end. When the papal note, after comparing the Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ROUVIER, Minister of Finance. TROUILLAT, Minister of Commerce. PELLETAN, Minister of Marine. BRISSON, President of the Chamber. MARUEJOULS, Minister of Public Works.

Each of these statesmen is the leader of a group forming the so-called "bloc" or combination of anticlerical parties—Socialist, Radical, Republican, etc.—from which the French ministerial majority is recruited.

PILLARS OF PARISIAN ANTICLERICALISM.

dent of the French republic with other chiefs of Catholic states, affirms that M. Loubet had not any more than they 'grave motives of policy, alliance, or relationship' for going to see the King of Italy in Rome, yet notwithstanding he did so, whereas they remain away, there is a word too much in this enumeration, the word policy. M. Loubet had a 'grave reason of policy' for returning to King Victor Immanuel the visit that he had received from him. He acted in the interest of his country, and it is his duty not to sacrifice that interest to any other interest, of whatever nature it may be. We are aware of the consideration to which the Holy See is entitled as well as the pontiff who occupies it. But it would be to establish an undesirable opposition to say, or even to let it be supposed, that it is incompatible with the legitimate development of our foreign and domestic policy. This unfortunately is what seems to result from the pontifical note. It is also what is said in France by the enemies of the church."

The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, does not lag behind its contemporaries in its spirited comment upon what seems to it "so deplorable" a specimen of Vatican diplomacy; but it is reluctant to see haste on the part of the Government. The same reluctance is felt by the *Figaro*, which publishes a long expression of regret at the action of the Holy See from the pen of a Roman Catholic who, speaking evidently with authority, denies that Cardinal Rampolla had any knowledge whatever of the papal protest before it was sent out to the nuncios. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, edited by Ferdinand Brunetière, and a periodical of pronounced clerical leaning, has also undertaken to read the Vatican a lecture:

"The concerns of the Holy Father, in the order of ideas here involved, are not of the spiritual domain. They are evidently of the political domain. In these circumstances he can not deem it out of place if the President of the republic himself also thinks of the temporal interests of the country he represents. Is it not his duty to do so? He sees in the world—and how could he not see it?—a great country which is in full growth and which develops each day more and more. All the other European Powers must reckon with Italy and carry on a policy with her. Would it be admissible that heretic or schismatic governments should have for that purpose means of action that are to be forbidden to Catholic governments? Would not that be placing the latter in a position of manifest inferiority? We are well aware of all that could be said to explain the attitude adopted by the Holy Father. Diplomatists and theologians may succeed in understanding its somewhat mystical significance. But we must reckon with the intelligence of the people, which is made up of simple good sense, and to which visible and tangible things speak better than reasonings. Well, then, when a Catholic nation sees the Pope welcome with much deference and satisfaction the German Emperor or the King of England at the very time he comes to shake hands with the King of Italy, they do not understand, and no one will be able to make them understand, why their own representative, the representative of a Catholic nation, should not be treated in the same way."

The clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) is reserved in its comment, merely remarking that the anticlericals are determined to make war on the church, and are taking advantage of the papal protest to achieve their political ends.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

LONG before a certain brigand drew the attention of the United States Government to Morocco that empire had become the subject of animated discussion in the newspapers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Madrid. Upon the conclusion of the Anglo-French accord some weeks ago, this stronghold of Islam seemed to have become the cynosure of all diplomatic eyes. The British Government had undertaken to abstain from intervening in Morocco and to place no obstacle in the way of French "pacific penetration," all the consequences of which it agreed to accept. France and Great Britain further undertook to maintain the commercial liberty of Morocco for a period of thirty years, the territorial integrity of the land being likewise guaranteed. France is to place her resources "at the disposal of the Sultan" and to lend him money "secured by the Moorish customs receipts." Both governments agreed not to allow fortifications or any strategic works to be erected on that part of the Moorish coast between Melilla and the heights which dominate the right bank of the Sebu, the object being to secure free passage through the Straits of Gibraltar. But this arrangement does not apply to the points on the Moorish shore of the Mediterranean now occupied by Spain; with which country France agrees to come to some kind of terms.

France and Great Britain having thus settled matters to their mutual satisfaction, and with the approval of the London *Times* and *Standard*, and the sanction of the Paris *Temps* and *Journal des Débats*, there ensued a quick outburst of newspaper anger in Spain. "King Alfonso can not now go to Melilla," declared the *Diario Universal* (Madrid). "Such a visit would amount to approval of the expulsion of our land from all participation in Moroccan affairs." "Spain is robbed!" exclaimed the *Correspondencia* (Madrid). "Prime Minister Maura, intent upon the conquest of Barcelona, has no time to see that Spain is being driven from Morocco." "Will our diplomatists endure this?" asks the *Globo* (Madrid) from day to day. But the dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) reminds all that the Bourbons rule in Spain, and Spanish honor, it says, "is safe." From the more disinterested standpoint of Portugal, the *Seculo* (Lisbon), a paper professing independence of all political affiliation, argues:

"In truth, the preponderance of Spain in Morocco belongs to the domain of history, whereas France, having received from England all the rights of commercial suzerainty which the latter power possessed over the chaotic empire of the Sherifs, has become the real owner. Under her real or disguised protectorate, Morocco may make genuine progress, similar to that effected in Tunis, which, notwithstanding its less dense population, enjoys to-day a commercial importance six times as great as that of Morocco. It remains to be seen now if Spain will be alone in protesting against what the colonial leaders of France acclaim the most splendid economic victory of their country since the year 1763, when was concluded the treaty of Paris between Great Britain and the French."

Spain would not be alone in protesting if the *Hamburger Nachrichten* had its way. That firm adherent to the traditions of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bismarckian diplomacy considers Morocco an object-lesson on the failure of German world-politics. It thinks Berlin should take immediate measures to protect the interests of the fatherland in Morocco, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), with all the circumspection imposed upon an organ of the Foreign Office, hints that something may be attempted in the direction indicated by its contemporary. The London *Times* touches upon that prospect in the following study of the contemporary situation:

"The task which lies before France in Morocco will demand the exercise of much tact, patience, and judgment. . . . Europe expects her to reestablish order and tranquillity in the dominions of His Shereefian Majesty and to develop the economic resources of the land. The difficulties of this beneficent undertaking must be immense in any circumstances; but we have no doubt that the qualities which have enabled our neighbors to raise the adjoining colony of Algeria from a similar state of chronic anarchy to its present condition of material prosperity and of civilization will overcome them in the end. The Anglo-French agreement has removed the only serious impediment of an international order to the prosecution of the work, for Count von Bülow, with a commendable appreciation of the European position, has proclaimed in the Reichstag since the publication of that document that Germany will not plunge into adventures, the risks of which he perceives, for the sake of anything she could hope to gain in that part of the world. The interests of Spain, which were explicitly recognized in the agreement, will be provided for, we trust, by a friendly settlement between the Government of King Alfonso and the Government of the republic. The feeling of irritation among the Spanish people, which has, we are told, induced the cabinet of Señor Maura, injudiciously, to refuse to receive the Moorish ambassador during the coming visit of the King to Ceuta, may retard such an arrangement; but an amicable agreement is so obviously to the advantage of both parties that we are confident it will not be very long deferred.

"If, however, France begins the pacific penetration of Morocco unhampered by any considerable diplomatic perplexities, she is confronted by difficulties of another kind. The Sultan, it would seem, does not yet realize the results of the understanding between England and France upon his own position. Probably they have not yet been fully explained to him, and if that is the case, a little reflection may modify his views when the situation has been laid before him. Tho he has many excellent qualities, he is a young and somewhat inexperienced ruler, and his position is in many ways a difficult one. He has had to face a formidable rebellion which is not yet quelled, and it must be clear to him and to his advisers that he can not hope to stamp out the movement without a better organized military force than he possesses. He can enrol recruits and retain them with his colors easily enough, if he has sufficient money to pay them. Until he has the command of adequate funds he is no better off than his rival. It is an open secret that the Sultan's treasury is empty. . . . . .

"We have every reason to believe that the French Government has no intention of jeopardizing the future by undue haste. One of the chief advantages of the Anglo-French agreement from the French point of view is that it clears the field for France and places her in a position to take her own time in accomplishing the task which she has assumed. The officials, to whom that task will be entrusted on the spot, are, we understand, being recruited with the greatest care among the most experienced members of the French administration in Algeria and Tunis, and they are sufficiently familiar with the difficulties of similar problems in a Mussulman country to make all allowances for the delicate position in which a protectorate, however discreetly veiled, must always place a Mussulman potentate. The Sultan is credited with keen intelligence, tho the history of his brief reign proves that this quality has not preserved him from committing some grievous mistakes. He has many evil counselors who seek their own advantage rather than his welfare or the welfare of his country, and they may attempt again to mislead him at this critical juncture."

Spain is disposed to come to terms with France regarding Morocco, says the Paris *Figaro*. It gives a leading Spanish statesman as authority for the statement that Germany is not trying to incite anti-French sentiment in Spain. The *Figaro* adds that all well-informed Spaniards are pleased with French predominance in Morocco.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN ARMY PRESTIGE AT STAKE IN AFRICA.

THOSE German newspapers which lay stress upon the evils of militarism see much with which to point a moral in the rebellion of the Southwest Africans against Berlin rule. The exciting instalments of "Herero horrors" running through the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) are finding their way into other opposition dailies. Newspapers throughout France are now taking the subject up in their turn, but they are of opinion that Berlin's alarm is chiefly due to the prospect that German military prestige will decline if the present state of things lasts much longer. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, thus analyzes the problem:

"Just now the main thing is to suppress the revolt, to inflict upon the Hereros a defeat that will long serve as a lesson to them, to extricate Major von Glasenapp's column, to forestall the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Bondelswarts, just reduced to submission, and finally to restore peace and security in a vast region covering nearly twice the area of Germany or France. It will be understood without difficulty that the Government is subordinating everything to the accomplishment of this urgent task, especially as public opinion has already been unfavorably affected by unfortunate incidents, and as a serious blow would be dealt to the prestige of the military forces of the empire if the alarm were prolonged, and, above all, justified much longer.

"The Socialist press has seized upon the events in German Southwest Africa to draw conclusions that can be far from pleasant to German self-esteem. It insists upon the similarity between what is passing in this corner of Africa and the experiences of the British army in the Boer war.

"It argues that the legend of the superiority, of the inalienable primacy, and of the firmness of the German soldier, a legend born at Sadowa and perfected at Sedan and Metz, runs grave risk of meeting the fate of all legends of this old-time nature—especially the fate of the legend of the superiority of Frederick the Great's army—which survived, paradoxically enough, even the thunderous blows of the Revolution, and which succumbed in one day at Jena, not without involving in the wreck, as has been demonstrated by General von der Goltz in a masterly study, the very nation itself.

"Such considerations naturally cause a bound of indignation in the official and officious champions of state optimism, those natural defenders of the idea that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds—the idea of those gentlemen who find themselves well off. Notwithstanding the disdain affected by the authorities and by the professional experts for this sort of critics, the evil character of the time is such that no one in exalted circles dares to put down such attacks by drastic measures for fear of the most serious consequences.

"It is not only that the moment of the outbreak of a great war which gives the civilized world eloquent lessons would be ill chosen to permit a weakening of the credit of military institutions by tolerating the insolent prolongation of a revolt of savages. It is because for months past the army has been too often and too unfortunately placed on view in Germany.

"There has been a black series of brutalities and of abuses of authority on the part of officers at the expense of the private soldier. There was the scandal of the 'little garrison' relating to the career of the regiment in Forbach, and a succession of volumes composed upon the model of that first confession would seem to betray a state of things more or less rotten in certain military circles.

"There can be no difficulty anywhere in understanding the natural and reasonable ardor with which the authorities, convinced that no more mistakes must be made, strive their utmost for a favorable issue to the South African conflict."

The outlook is thus summed up in the London *Standard*: "It is not expected that the campaign will be finished for fully a year and a half. Meanwhile, two thousand men and two thousand four hundred horses are being collected to send to the front, where they will arrive about the middle of July." The English daily suspects that when the Hereros have been put down other tribes will remain to be dealt with.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

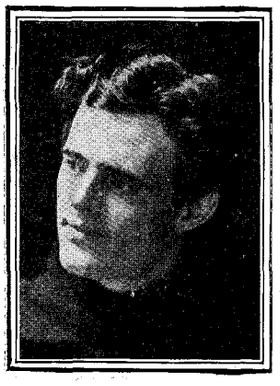
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A KIPLING IN LONDON.

THE FAITH OF MEN. By Jack London. Cloth 286 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE caption to this criticism of eight stories by Jack London might stand as a brief but pregnant characterization of them as to style and sentiment. Mr. Kipling's brutal touch, his passion for strenuous virility, and his distinctive sledge-hammer felicity of phrase are all here. To the passion that coos and fondles Kipling is unsympathetic, and so is this sturdy younger writer who has plucked his greenest laurels from the white sterility of Alaska.



JACK LONDON.

Half of the stories are reprints from magazines. There are two splendid ones which extenuate the relative weakness of two or three. "Bâtard" is the vicious and dogged struggle for mastery between two savage natures, one a dog, the other a man. "Bâtard did not know his father—hence his name—but, as John Hamlin knew, his father was a great gray timber wolf. But the mother of Bâtard, as he dimly remembered her, was snarling, bickering, obscene, husky, full-fronted, and heavy-chested, with a malign eye, a cat-like grip on life, and a genius for trickery and evil. . . Much of evil and much of strength were there in these, Bâtard's progenitors, and, bone and flesh of their bone and flesh, he had inherited it all." Bâtard was a devil. This was recognized throughout the Northland. "Hell's Spawn," he was called by many men, but his master, Black Leclère, chose for him the shameful name Bâtard. "Now Black Leclère was also a devil, and the twain were well matched. There is a saying that when two devils come together, hell is to pay."

This specimen may serve to exemplify the likeness between Mr. Kipling in his ruggeder, less conscious vein, and Mr. London. "Bimi" of the former and "Bâtard" of the latter are fraternally connected stories. It is only fair to say that in this story of the duel between the dog and the man, Mr. London illustrates well the charm of the horrible. It is possible to tell the outcome of the tale without spoiling interest in it. Bâtard wins out and—hangs his malignant master! How, it is worth one's while to read the story and see.

By a thoughtful juxtaposition of light and shade, in the story following this, "The Story of Iees Uck," the beauty and unselfish love of a swart-skinned woman who had Eskimo, Inniut, and Indian blood in her for a refined, selfish white man, there is moral charm as there is a revolted physical fascination about the other. They are short stories so good as to make the volume worth the price.

True, Mr. London with his vigor, his raw force, his vivid portraying, and his own peculiar field to turn over, smells slightly of the lamp, and his brusk aptness of rugged epithet and phrase smacks of search more than spontaneity. But it is good art. "Bâtard" is a study for "The Call of the Wild."

The story which gives title to the book, "The Faith of Men," is interesting, but owes more to the telling than to its invention, since it turns upon the false report of a marriage. But these stories, as a whole, help to confirm the reputation which the author's dashing pen has won for him.

A STORY OF DREAMS COME TRUE.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS. By Arthur Henry. Cloth, 323 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

THIS is a book to keep on the shelf, or put in the grip, with Mowbray's "The Journey to Nature" and Rouse's "Under My Own Roof," and other alluring tales of town-tired folk flying to the country to make their homes—tales that may all claim apostolic succession from the chronicle of that cabin builded immortally by Walden Pond.

It is not a story of hope deferred, nor ambition thwarted, nor true love running troublously. Indeed, the love *motif* is most indirectly in evidence. One is never quite sure whether Nancy—pervasive, impulsive, capable, and comfortable—is the wife, or only the sister, of the affable and inquiring gentleman who, without naming himself, narrates the homely history of the founding of the house. The book might be called a tale of dreams come true, a record of the plans and success of a man and woman who could have taken for their motto the admonition of their hired man to his jaded horse: "Easy now; easy does it."

The *naiveté* of the hero is very refreshing. He gives the manifold details of this mountain home-founding with a relish and with a sense of discovery that disarms the critic. The minutiæ of house and cellar construction, of road and drain building, are set forth with pleasant certitude. How to grub and plow and plant and hoe the stubborn glebe; how to bring up pigs to wax dutifully fat; how to set and calm a flighty, unbusiness-like hen; how to select a well-intentioned cow and milk her with a tranquil spirit; how to churn the mantling cream and expeditiously bring forth butter fit for a lordly dish—all these useful arts are set forth with gay circumstance and savor.

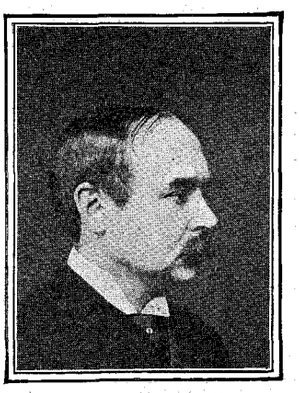
There are some deep lessons of content to be drawn from the little volume. The two city-weary ones building their home beside the "chromo" brook in the belt of the summer boarder, the zone of the Christmas-tree supply, come by and by to have a fine sense of "values" in life. Getting close to the soil; dealing with workmen at first hand; feeling the sweetness of toil and the joy of owning a patch of land and a slope of roof, they come to realize that there are better things than keeping a bank account intact.

The finest note in the book, however, seems to be the large tolerance for men and women which descends upon the spirit of the newcomers. They find the mountaineers about them full of petty jealousies, small scandals, and ugly envies. But the builders learn to discern the good in these neighbors below evil repute and sordid act. They catch the deep humanity of hired man and serving woman, and take them all as friends. They set out to make their home a gathering-place for these work-inured, joy-denied working people. They would try to bring into this beautiful region some of the poetry of life. How they went to work to brighten the dulness, to widen the horizon, to lift the ethics of this little shut-in community is well worth the reading, and well worth the imitating in any country community.

SCIENCE VERSUS RELIGION.

THE VEIL OF THE TEMPLE. By William Hurrell Mallock. Cloth, 448 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. MALLOCK will be best recalled by the majority of those who know him through his works by "The New Republic" and "Is Life Worth Living?" This recent emanation of his suggests his aim in writing it, and his judgment of its result, by its title, "The Veil of the Temple," and the sub-title, "From Dark to Twilight." The former insinuates the author's free-lance emprise in the field of religion, and the latter, attainment of less purblind vision in its regard. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mallock still holds a brief with science for his client. After an elaborate exposition and the most plausible enforcement of all that it offers subversive of a personal God, the freedom of the will, and the immortality of the individual, he concludes in this wise: "The more clearly we all of us see how our hopes, interests, ambitions—the whole structure of our civilization—turn to ashes . . . under the touch of science, the more shall we realize the necessity of religious belief, when we see how this belief brings the ashes to life; how a man's belief in his immortality makes existence great again; how his belief in his will makes him strong again; and how his belief in the God of either wisdom, beauty, or holiness . . . gives him . . . an open top to his chimney, which enables a draft to form itself and the dying fire to burn."



WILLIAM HURRELL MALLOCK.

How swashing a paradox! The destruction of religious belief by science produces such a desolating paralysis in man that he has to believe as its only antidote. One may conceive the former as "Darkness" more readily than the latter as even such modified illumination as "Twilight." Yet as this is the outcome of Mr. Mallock's laborious threshing out of the *mot de l'enigme* of man's destiny, the result is not only meager but hardly worth while. It is far less satisfactory to a logical mind than a sturdy insistence on the nullity of man, whose "little life is rounded with a far greater negation than a 'sleep.'" Why seek to temper the severity of reason by any such weak makebelieve? Whatever one believes, that must he stand for, *coûte que coûte*.

For more than thirty years Mr. Mallock has wrestled with this problem, and shared his conclusions with the public by printing them. This latest book only shows him more intrenched in his atheism than ever, despite his fatuous acceptance of a compromise as a good "working system." In an article in *The Fortnightly Review*, September, 1901, he devoted nearly five-sixths of it to showing the "futility," "hopelessness," and "self-stultifying" character of the reasoning of the apologists for the credibility of religion, and his final conclusion is that "monism is the absolute negation of religion, and the facts put before us by science form an absolute affirmation of monism." He somewhat modifies this position in the "Veil of the Temple" by the compromise he suggests.

As in "The New Republic," he has a rich man gather a party of bril-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

liant people in his villa for the discussion of this theme which so engrosses his mind, and these people are supposed to be recognizable, living celebrities of this generation, just as the dialoguers of "The New Republic" were of those of 1878. The hero (?) at the end of "The Veil of the Temple" makes an offer to a brilliant young woman of himself and his switch-back attitude, which proposal the arrival of a worldly, wicked baronet deprives the reader of her response to. So it is neither novel nor romance, in reality, and can not be considered as such, but merely a device by which to express his views argumentatively but less fatiguingly.

Mr. Mallock writes brilliantly, and has stored his mind for years with all that science has to say against "Religion as a Credible Doctrine." Here, through the mouth of a young Scotch philosopher, he also brings in philosophy, with a leaning toward Hegel's metaphysics. In the parts in which Mr. Mallock keeps up the fiction of telling a story he is very entertaining, has a pretty wit, and gives a very pungent glimpse of London "high society." Those whose belief in "Religion as a Credible Doctrine" is well founded will not be hurt by the "Veil of the Temple," and those who may be led to doubt by its perusal will be only those who doubted before. Hence the ultimate conclusion about it is that Mr. Mallock has not the cure, still less the promise, of "Is Life Worth Living?" in this latest elucubration. Whatever tendency exists in the thought of to-day toward belief in absolute cessation of the individual *homo* at his death will be fostered by this work, as others of the kind, and therein lies its harm. Too many may feel a specious force in Mr. Mallock's arguments which ignorance of those arguments which refute them may not enable them to withstand. For those who can pierce through its closely woven tissue of sophistries the book may be qualified as an interesting, able exposition of Mr. Mallock's infidelity, which is unprofitable reading for them, to say the least.

IN THE BARREN GROUND.

SPORT AND TRAVEL IN THE NORTHLAND OF CANADA. By David B. Hanbury. Illustrated. Large 8vo. Cloth, pp. xxxii+319. Price, $4.50. The Macmillan Company.

"A PLAIN, unvarnished account of twenty months' journeying through the Northland of Canada," dealing with sport and travel, and making no pretensions to elaborate geographical or other scientific work; in other words, a veracious, modest, and richly informing narrative, free from artificialities and heroics, strainings after "style" and sittings for one's picture; this is all that Mr. Hanbury claims for a volume to which the enlightened reader will gratefully award much more.

That such an enormous tract of territory should remain untrodden by the foot of the white man, this it is that surprises this patient but vigorous explorer at every turn. Africa and Central Asia have allured many a curious wayfarer, bent on spying out the land, "while the men of European origin who have passed through the Northland of Canada can be counted almost on one's fingers!" The sportsman, the naturalist, the artist, even the prospector, may find abundant interest in these northern wilds, which hitherto have been so severely avoided.

This barren Northland has a wonderful fascination for those who have once penetrated its solitudes. Vast tracts still remain unknown, inviting paths and trails still remain untried; and it was in our explorer's eager longing to traverse these as far as the Arctic coast, where he would find a welcome among the natives, some of whom he had met on the Ark-i-linik River—intelligent, able-bodied, contented, and friendly—who had told him of their country and their mode of life, and had promised to guide and aid him if he came.

Mr. Hanbury had learned, from hard experience, that an expedition to the North has the better chance of success the fewer the white men engaged in it. The white man is in a strange land, is a novice in trials of cold, hunger, and fatigue; and if he should fall ill or lose himself in a fog, his misfortune might be ruin to the expedition. But the "Husky" (Eskimo) is always at home, for his wife and children are with him. If a Husky falls ill and must be left behind, his wife stays with him; they build their snow dwelling and go to housekeeping. They are industrious, honest, good-natured, and cheerful.

Nevertheless, the white men of Edmonton were eager to join the party. The fascination of the North had seized even the sober traders and farmers. For after all, "Barren Ground" is but a thankless misnomer for the Northland of Canada. It is barren only in the sense that it is bare of trees; "De-chin-u-le" (no trees) is the Indian name for it.

Of the dogs used in "tripping," we learn that the Husky dog, with his pricked ears, his shaggy coat, and his tail curled close over his back, is the gentleman of his profession, and that his disposition is attractive, in spite of his incorrigible pugnacity. At work he seldom tires; his feet are tough, and he can endure hunger to an incredible degree. Tho he is slow, going at the rate of five miles an hour, he can keep that pace all day, if the weather is cool, and he is not overloaded. Considering the importance of the dog, it seems strange that so little thought has been taken for the improvement of the breed. Crosses have been tried with the Scotch deerhound, the mastiff, the setter, and even with the wolf, but with no approved results. They are hard-worked, these creatures; the usual load for a single dog is about 100 pounds—400 pounds to a train of four dogs; and 80 miles is not an uncommon day's journey when weather and ice are favorable. At Berens River, Mr. Hanbury rode in a sleigh drawn by a team which included a wolf, rather savage, and carefully muzzled, but working well. John Sand, a pure Indian, traveled with dogs from Little Grand Rapids to Norway House (250 miles) in three days—not driving the dogs, but running in front of them.

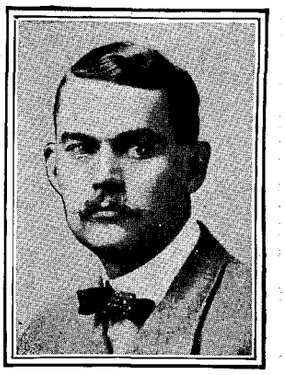
On the main Ark-i-linik River there is a stretch of country about eighty miles long into which no human being enters. The Eskimo do not hunt so far west, and the Yellow Knives and Dog Ribs from Slave Lake do not go so far east. To penetrate this country in the dead of winter would be to court starvation. Thus, there still remains one spot in this Great Barren Northland which is sacred to the musk ox. Here the great beasts roam in their primeval state, showing no fear, only curiosity. The hunter approached several herds within thirty yards, photographed them at his leisure, and left them staring in stupid wonder.

HUMAN NATURE AND PARIS.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF ANDREW VANE. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Cloth, 326 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

THIS is the last novel of a young American who recently died. It is a mixed pleasure to the critic to accord hearty praise to "The Transgression of Andrew Vane." The gratification of extolling it and pointing out its merits is somewhat dampened by the thought that praise or condemnation of this book must now fall alike on his dead ears.

It is excellently done. The story is full of invention, close to melodrama, but yet *vraisemble*, save for its corner-stone, mesmeric power. He will be an exacting reader indeed who can not lightly "bolt" that, in view of the entertainment which follows such acceptance. The elements of the tale are trite, almost cheap. But it is all the more credit to Mr. Carryl that he vivifies banal things into acutely emotional ones. This much for the story as such.



GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

A more delectable quality of the book is the knowledge of human nature it displays, and the wholesome note in the leading characters. Andrew Vane is an extremely "good sort," human enough to sin, but noble enough not to do so meanly and to rise from it chastened and refined by its purging discipline. The heroine, too, is his proper counterpart, a woman all through, sensitive, proud, utterly loving, generous enough to forgive, without imposing on her lover even the humiliation of confessing his transgression. In these two the good and the bad are blended in very just proportion. Mr. Carryl does not shirk evil in his characters. Andrew's transgression clearly merits the name even tho it has "mitigating circumstances." It is not disgusting weakness in a wholesome, red-blooded young man to be impelled by a misjudgment that wounds his integrity of poise into a vehement lapse, as Vane was. It is this judicious blend of good and bad which makes him stand forth a real thing, a man, and a decent one, if no saint.

In dealing with badness, Mr. Carryl is not so clever. He accepts the convention of an utterly vicious man. A devil wicked all through is thoroughly conceivable, not so a human being. Certainly not in the utterly vicious, cold-blooded way in which Thomas Radwaleder, American blackmailer in Paris, was evil. The story has as its *milieu* the American colony in *la Ville Lumière*, and Mr. Carryl knew it from a to izzard. Again, that charming *cocotte*, Mirabelle Tremonceau, is represented as displaying a womanliness, a tender generosity, and pure affection, beside which *la Dame aux Camellias* shows sooty. And this jars.

In Mrs. Jeremy Carnby he has drawn with more unerring strokes a perfect type of the American woman. "Prolonged experience of the world had invested her with an admirable broad-mindedness, which caused her to tread the notoriously dangerous paths of the American colony, with the assurance of an Indian fakir walking on broken glass—pleasurably appreciative of the risk, that is, while assured by consummate *savoir faire* against cutting her feet."

Mr. Carryl introduces his reader to smart Paris in a way that the initiated will enjoy even more than the stranger. He conveys, too, by an adroit touch, now and then, an enlightenment beyond mere conscientious description. He is artist enough to know that the indirect conveyance of truth is more telling than the literally direct. That he has wit and a nice capacity for epigrammatic flips seems in the nature of things. He has the bad taste to make not a few puns, whose goodness as such does not redeem them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"GEM"
SAFETY RAZOR

The "GEM," the best shaving device manufactured—acknowledged as such the world over. Mechanically perfect—*always* ready for use.
Write for interesting FREE Booklet for shavers.
Price, Razor Complete, $2.00. Set in Morocco Case, containing 2 blades, $3.50. Stropping Machine and Strop $2.00.
At leading dealers or direct on receipt of price.
GEM CUTLERY CO., Dept. N, 34 Reade St., New York.

When You Visit the World's Fair

...GO TO THE...

INSIDE INN.

The only hotel within the grounds. 2,257 rooms with and without baths. Dining-room seats 2,500 people. Absolute fire protection. Close to State Buildings and all chief attractions. Reservations made for any date to Dec. 1. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan. Address,

INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.

Ask your dealer.

LOOK FOR OUR MARK.

Cut right. Fit easily and perfectly

Model Shirts

Correct styles. Equal to custom made. Popular prices. Stiff bosom and negligee in cool, snappy fabrics, big variety—all new.

Try our coat shirts.

Send for our free book—All about good shirts and styles to wear.

MODEL SHIRT CO., 31 Century Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Adolescence."—G. Stanley Hall. (Two volumes, 1373 pp.; $7.50 net per set. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898." — Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. XIII. 1604-1605. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Magnetic North." — Elizabeth Robins. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Working with the Hands."—Booker T. Washington. (246 pp.; $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Penetration of Arabia."—David George Hogarth. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.35 net.)

"Evelyn Byrd."—George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Nature's Comedian."—W. E. Norris. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Experimental Religion;" "The Experiences of Christophoros."—F. K. Virginius. (James H. Earle & Co., *Boston.*)

"The Barrier."—Allen French. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Crossing."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"How to Know the Butterflies."—John H. Comstock. (311 pp.; $2.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Hayfield Mower and Scythe of Progress." (The Hayfield Mower, P. O. Box 1765, Boston, Mass.)

"A Texas Matchmaker."—Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Penobscot Man."—Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25)

"Francis Parkman." — Henry Dwight Sedgwick. (345 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"English and Scottish Popular Ballads."—Edited by Helen Child Sargent. (729 pp.; $3. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Princess and Pilgrim in England." — Caroline Sheldon. (Lucas-Lincoln Company, Washington, D. C., $1.25.)

"Five-Minute Talks." — Clinton Locke. (The Young Churchman Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Hawley Collection of Violins."—With history of their makers. (Lyon-Healy, Chicago.)

"A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times." — Karl Mantzius. (3 vols. J. B Lippincott Company.)

"The American City: A Problem in Democracy."—Delos F. Wilcox. (423 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Poems of Thomas Campbell."—Selected and arranged by Lewis Campbell. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Religion of the Universe." — J. Allanson Picton. (380 pp. The Macmillan Company.)

"North American Birds' Eggs."—Chester A. Reed. (356 pp. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Instructive Pieces for the Pianoforte."—Hubbard William Harris. "Caprice" and "Elves Frolic." (Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago, $0.40 each.)

"Anima." — Concert waltz by Hubbard William Harris. (C. F. Summy Company, $1.)

"Three Songs: "To the Moon," "The Deep Sea Pearl" and "The Eagle."—Set to music for voice and piano by Edward F. Schneider. (C. F. Summy Company, $0.50.)

"Olive Latham."—E. L. Voynich. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Our Political Degradation."—Ruch C. Hawkins. (289 pp.; $1.50 net. The Grafton Press.)

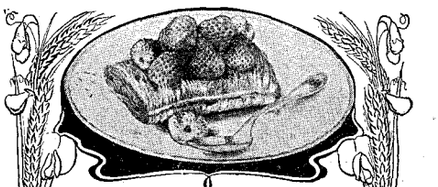
"A Selection from the World's Great Orations."—Sherwin Cody. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1 net.)

"Sermonettes of Félicité Robert de Lamennais." (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Pseudo-Criticism."—Sir Robert Anderson. (123 pp.; $0.75 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies."—Prof. A. H. Sayce. (128 pp.; $0.75 net. F. H. Revell Company.)

"Tomfoolery."—James Montgomery Flagg. (Life Publishing Company, $1.50.)



BISCUIT WITH BERRIES

There Are Millions In It

MILLIONS of years were required through natural processes, to clothe the earth with a soil containing properties capable of producing in the process of growth, as food for man, the marvelously perfect grain of wheat; and now

MILLIONS of people testify to the integrity and sufficiency of the chemistry of nature in extracting from the earth and the air and compounding in nature's perfect laboratory the properties found in whole wheat as proper food for man, and so rapidly are the people awakening to a comprehension of this great truth and the potency thereof; that

MILLIONS of people refuse to continue to lean on that "false staff" white flour, and are wisely selecting for their children and themselves the whole wheat with all the properties thereof; as expressed in Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit, in making which no attempt has been made to improve on nature's perfect organization; and

BILLIONS of feet of shreds are necessary to supply the demand, or to be more particular in statement of fact: the total length of shreds in one year's output of the Natural Food Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the manufacture of Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit is Two Hundred and Eighty-three Billion Forty-six Million Four Hundred Thousand Feet, or Fifty-three Million Six Hundred and Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-two miles, a length of shreds that would girdle the earth more than Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-four times—and the wonder is who eats these Millions upon Millions of Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit.

We will send FREE, our Illustrated Cook Book, "The Vital Question."

Write to-day

The Natural Food Co.

Makers of Shredded Whole Wheat Products,

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TRISCUIT AS TOAST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Look Out"

cries the Dueber Watchman

"All is not gold that glitters. Get my book, *Light from the Watchman* —I will send it to you Free"

The makers of the famous *"Accurate-to-the-Second"*

Dueber-Hampden Watches

are the only company in the United States who can say they have never made a single case that was not up to the standard, and that the gold and silver used in their cases is equal in quality to that stamped with the Hall-mark of England.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS
Canton, Ohio.

CURRENT POETRY.

Paul Lenthier's Feeshin'-Pole.

By FRANCIS STERNE PALMER.

All his neighbors grew richer than
Old Paul Lenthier, trout-fisherman.

Yet what man in the settlement
Possessed his soul in more content?
Those days he paddled to some clear pool
Where trout lay deep in waters cool,
Those days he sat with pole and line
Drinking the air that was like good wine,
Watching the duck-brood learn to dive,
Glad like them to be there and alive.
He sang, and taught little Jeanne to fish,
To go with him was Jeanne's first wish:
"Rich Joe Bruseau he make charcoal,
On de lake he can not go;
We, Jeanne, have only de feeshin'-pole,
But we're richer dan rich Joe!"

Jeanne grew fair as that white birch there,
Bruseau's Marie and she were a pair;
But Bruseau's Marie had money to buy
Finery for a French girl's eye;
Jeanne almost cried her bright eyes out,
"Dere comes no money from feeshin' trout!"
Paul heard, and sadly stole away
To fish alone the whole of a day;
That night he hung up his pole and net
Slowly, with just a sigh of regret;
Then whistled as gay as blackbirds can
And bargained to be Joe Bruseau's man,
Vowing so stoutly that he was fit,
Joe gave him work in the charcoal pit.
And now Jeanne laughs, she's covered o'er
With ribbons from the notion-store;
Old Paul laughs too, through dust of the coal—
And tries to forget his fishing-pole.

But in the bays, spruce-darkened, dim,
The splashing duck-brood watch for him:
"Come back! come back!" they make their cry,
"Come back to lake and wood;
Quick back, old Paul, you soon must die;
Come back where life is good!"

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

Quay's Career in the Civil War.—The Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, told, the other day, the true story of Senator Matthew S. Quay's going into battle at Fredericksburg with a large amount of greenbacks secured in a belt on his person. The New York *Sun* repeats the colonel's story as follows:

"In the early summer of 1862 Quay was appointed colonel of one of the nine-months regiments raised in Pennsylvania by a draft under the state laws. He was then secretary to Governor Curtin, and was anxious to go to the field, and he was commissioned as colonel of a regiment embracing a number of people from his own section of the State, but he never got into action while commanding it. He made an all-day and nearly an all-night march on the day that the battle of Antietam was fought, and reached McClellan's army early on the morning of the day after the battle was fought. I visited him at his headquarters, and therefore speak advisedly. General McClellan did not renew the attack, and Lee retreated across the Potomac the night following. After considerable controversy between the Government and McClellan as to his tardy movements, he was finally relieved of his command, and General Burnside was placed in command

Rambler

TOURING CARS

Model "L," 16 horse power, complete with canopy top, side baskets, horn and lamps, only $1,550.00.

Our cars represent absolutely the highest value—our reputation is back of them.

Eight models, **$650.00 to $1,350.00** at the factory.

THOS. B. JEFFERY & CO.
KENOSHA, WIS., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave.

You want a good noise maker. Don't risk your life fooling with a toy pistol, but buy a

Young America Double Action Revolver
$2.50

Safe Reliable Durable

22 caliber, 7 shot, rim fire.
32 caliber, 5 shot, rim or center fire.

If not to be had of your dealer write us, stating preference and enclosing amount, and we will supply you by return mail or express, sending prepaid. *Write for Free Catalog.*

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO.
351 PARK AVE. WORCESTER, MASS.

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with

Two-Speed Gear

and

Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.
"Columbia" "Cleveland"	"Rambler" "Monarch"
"Tribune" "Crawford"	"Crescent" "Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

"The Car of Quality"

The Premier will interest anyone interested in automobiles. They rush the hills at 20 miles an hour where other cars take the low gear. Four cylinders (air cooled) do the work. Engine in front, simple and accessible. 16 h. p. 1400 pounds. 32 x 3½-inch clincher tires. Powerful transmission. Every part built to wear and to stand the strain of American roads. The Premier, a quality car for the gentleman driver who wants power, speed, accessibility and satisfaction.

Write for illustrated descriptive catalogue.

Premier

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.
205 Ft. Wayne Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Army of the Potomac. He immediately planned a movement against Fredericksburg.

"Before General Burnside began his march to Fredericksburg a vacancy occurred in the important office of Military State Agent at Washington. Each State had an immediate representative of the state government at Washington to give prompt attention to everything relating to the interest of the soldiers from such State. The agent had the entrée to all departments, and with nearly 70,000 soldiers in the field from Pennsylvania, the importance of the office can be appreciated. Governor Curtin knew Quay's capacity and his fidelity, and he decided that Quay must take the office. Quay was very reluctant to leave the command of his regiment, but finally, in obedience to the personal appeals of Curtin, he agreed to accept the state agency, and sent in his resignation as colonel.

"Within a week of Burnside's arrival in front of Fredericksburg Colonel Quay received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, and he was mustered out of the service. His regiment was paid off at the same time, and some $8,000 in greenbacks were given to Quay to take home to the families of the soldiers, He placed the money in a belt which he fastened securely on his body, and as a battle was imminent he remained on the field and volunteered to serve on the staff of General Tyler, whose command made the desperate charge of Marye's Heights, a charge nearly as bloody and quite as fruitless as Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The order of the charge was: 'Officers in front of your men, charge.' Quay was among the officers in front; he went as far as the farthest in approaching the enemy's intrenchment, and fortunately escaped without a scratch. In his interest in the battle he had entirely forgotten about the money belted on his person, and went into the charge without removing it. Had he fallen as many hundreds of his fellows did, the money would most likely have been found and appropriated by the enemy. For this act, the only time Quay was in battle, he was very justly awarded a medal of honor. He went home soon after the battle, delivered the money to the families of the soldiers, and held the office of state agent until the close of the war."

Mark Twain as a Printer's Boy.—A new story about Mark Twain has just come out in the New York *Sun*. It seems that in the year 1851 Major Daulton set type on the Hannibal (Mo.) *Union* for Orion Clemens, an elder brother of Mark Twain. Mark was a printer boy in the office of *The Union* then. A few weeks ago Major Daulton told some reminiscences of Twain. Said the major:

"What I remember most particularly about Sam is that he could get more ink and grease on him for the amount of work he did than any man in the shop. He had a holy horror of Sunday-school and church, and generally went fishing or swimming on the day of rest.

"No, I can't recall one single humorous story that he ever told in his printer days. Truth is I don't think he was overly bright.

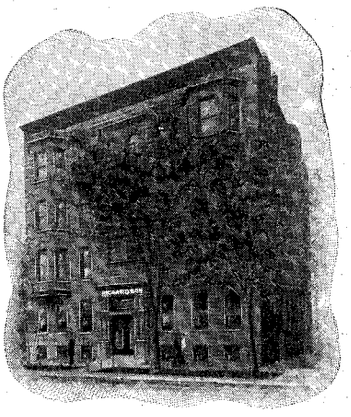
"I read his 'Huckleberry Finn,' but don't think it's much of a book. Do you?

"Sam said he edited the paper, but I never struck any of his copy while I worked on it. It was a tremendous surprise to me to see him forging to the front in after-years as a man of letters. Guess the gift came to him when he was out in the West.

"It certainly hadn't shown any indications of lighting on him when he was at Hannibal. His ambition then was in another direction altogether. He wanted to be a pilot. The real halo of glory in those days, in the eyes of youth, surrounded steamboat men. They were the real kings of the earth.

"Sam wanted to be a pilot. I decided to be a captain. Jim Wolf, the roller boy, thought he'd be a mate. Sam was the only one of us that realized his ambition, and I've heard he got so he knew every reef and sandbar between St. Louis and New Orleans, and could locate 'em blindfolded."

Isn't it Queer?—"It's mighty queer about families. There's Mrs. O'Shaugnessy—she has no childern, an' if I raymimber corrictly, it was the same with her mother."—*Life*.



LAKESIDE HOME

DR. RICHARDSON

"Brain Fag" is characteristic of the strenuous life of American men. A week or ten days at my sanitarium under my direct personal care is the most rational treatment. I prefer to make personal examination at the sanitarium, but will carefully answer letters in which specific details are given. The sanitarium overlooks Lake Michigan, is only 10 minutes from the heart of the city, and is located amidst cheerful surroundings. The fact that I personally administer all important treatments has brought me patients from all parts of the country and from foreign lands. My book, Revised Edition No. viii. explains my methods.

DELMER D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
123 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Used by U. S. Signal Corps.

Geneva Superior Binocular $15.

Our handsome book *The Near Distance* sent free on request.

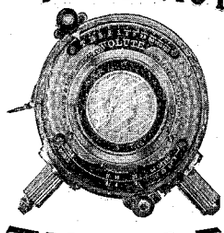
Its magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition is seldom equalled. Price $15. delivered. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. We refund your money.

GENEVA OPTICAL COMPANY
99 Linden Street, Geneva, N. Y.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

New England: Lloyd & Co., 323 Washington St., Boston
New York: Gall & Lembke, 21 Union Sq. and 1 W. 42d St.
Pittsburgh: W. E. Stieren Co., 554 Smithfield St.
California: C. H. Wood, 1153 Washington St., Oakland

PUT YOUR MONEY



IN THE LENS

WHEN BUYING A CAMERA
BAUSCH & LOMB
Plastigmat
WITH THE VOLUTE SHUTTER
does better work in every class of photography than the lenses ordinarily supplied with cameras. *Our Booklet tells why.*

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
Rochester, N. Y.
New York Boston Chicago

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7825 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

LEXICOGRAPHY AND MEDICINE—TRIBUTE FROM A MAN WHO HAS MADE A STUDY OF BOTH.

"From childhood I have always been eager to get hold of the true meaning and value of words: of their derivation and proper orthography. I therefore feel somewhat competent to appreciate this noble work, The Standard Dictionary, which the editors and colaborers have produced through so much painstaking ability and the incident expenditure of labor and money. They have built a monument more durable than bronze or marble, and more creditable than if ornamented with the symbols and trophies of war."—O. O. BURGESS, M.D., San Francisco, Cal.

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON
Its Sights and Insights
By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations
Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former N. Y. editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William St., New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

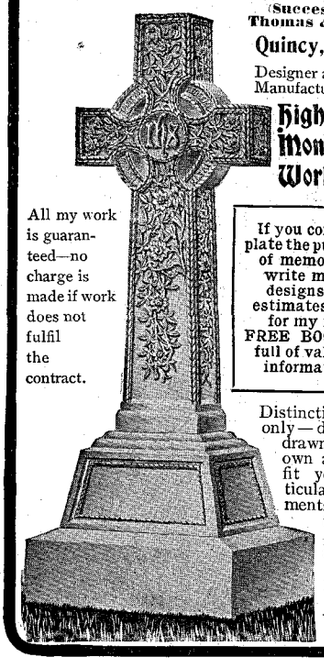
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

J. L. MILLER

(Successor to Thomas & Miller)
Quincy, Mass.

Designer and Manufacturer of

High-Grade Monumental Work



All my work is guaranteed—no charge is made if work does not fulfil the contract.

If you contemplate the purchase of memorials, write me for designs and estimates, also for my new FREE BOOKLET full of valuable information.

Distinctive work only—designs drawn by my own artists to fit your particular requirements of materials, cost, size and location of plot.

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES

Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven Bridgeport and Brooklyn

1000 Pencils for 1000 Purposes

which ones of the 1000 ought I use?—that's the question—quickly answered by

DIXON'S PENCIL GUIDE

Points you to the right pencils for your work. A 32p. booklet, *free*—indexed by vocations for quick reference.

Dept. U
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit**, on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

Low prices will surprise you

All standard makes for sale. Shipped for trial. Immense stock. Title to each guaranteed. Catalog free.

ELI H. ELDREDGE, 23 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

First Baby.—FOND YOUNG MOTHER (to proud young father): "Albert, dear, did you hear the sweet, precious darling cry his little eyes out last night?"

PROUD YOUNG FATHER: "I thought I heard our angel twitter."

SECOND BABY.—SHE: "Albert, you unfeeling wretch! To hear that child screeching all night and never offer to take him!"

HE: "Let the little demon howl!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Material for Slinging.—SUBBUBS (plodding home from the station): "Goodness! I never saw so much mud as there is this year."

BACKLOTZ: "No wonder. This is a presidential year."—Philadelphia *Press.*

She Did Some Good.—LADY VISITOR (to old parishioner): "Well, Mr. Huggins, and has the nurse been to see you yet?"

OLD PARISHNER: "Yes, mum, thank 'ee. She's called once, an' done my foot more good than all the imprecations I've ever used!"—*Punch.*

Explained.—TEACHER: "Can any little boy tell me how it was that David prevailed against the giant Goliath?"

PUPIL: "My pa says brute strength never is in it with the feller with a pocketful of rocks."—Boston *Transcript.*

Wanted Him to Test It.—HE: "I see there's a Yale man, don't you know, who has a machine for weighing thought."

SHE: "Indeed. But suppose a man never thinks? What then?"

HE: "I don't know, I'm sure."

SHE: "Why don't you go up and test it?"—Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Highly Educated.—MR. NOOWEALTHY: "Yes sir; I found the people of Paris to be the best eddicated in the world."

MR. WANTERKNOW: "How so?"

MR. NOOWEALTHY: "How so? Why, dang it, even the laborers kin talk French."—Houston *Chronicle.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 30.—The Japanese under General Oku occupy Dalny, which the Russians abandoned after setting fire to the town. General Oku reports that the Russians have abandoned three towns before the Japanese advance on the Kwan-Tung peninsula; four more guns are captured. The Japanese defeat 2,000 Cossacks at I-Yang-Pien-Men, northeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Japanese fourth army corps, consisting of 15,000 men, sails for Korea, presumably to close in on the Russian rear in Northeast Korea, and cut off raiding parties that threaten Kuroki's communications.

May 31.—General Kuropatkin reports a severe engagement between Cossacks and about 2,000 Japanese at Vagen-Fu-Chu, a railroad station, south of Hai-Cheng; the Cossacks were forced to retire under a heavy fire. The Japanese torpedo flotilla, making a reconnoissance at Port Arthur, forces a heavy fire from the land batteries; one Japanese gunboat is struck by a shell, killing an officer.

June 1.—Samaja is occupied by the Japanese.

June 2.—General Kuropatkin sends General Stalkenberg, with 14,000 troops, southward from Liao-Yang, to harass General Oku's army, which is proceeding to the investment of Port Arthur. The Japanese are said to be landing another army of 50,000 men at Takushan to reinforce General Oku. The Russian garrison at Port Arthur is said to have food enough to serve them with half rations for five months.

June 3.—It is reported that General Oku's army has

Pears'

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

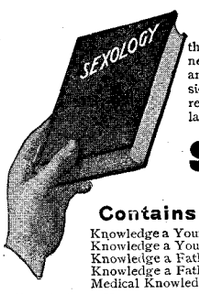
"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

Sold all over the world.

Learn the Truth

Do you know



that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

—By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.

New Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated, Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

HYLO Saves 5/6

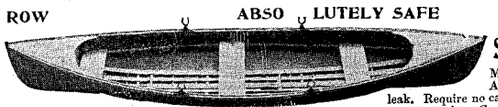
Turns down like gas. Fits *your* fixtures the same as a common electric bulb. Low cost. Sold by all dealers or direct from factory. Name HYLO in every bulb. Insist on the genuine. Send stamp for "How to Read Your Meter." **The Phelps Co., 46 Rowland St., Detroit, Mich.**

RELIABLE MAN WANTED

An established cereal food company desires the services of a reliable man to fill responsible position. Compensation $1,800 per annum, with commissions. Highest references required and given. Address MANAGER, Box 740, Bellevue, Mich.

EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Write to-day for free catalogue



15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row-boat for pleasure, safety and durability.

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

occupied the first line of the outer fortifications of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese have placed artillery on the heights commanding the town. The Russian war-ships at Port Arthur attempt to make a sortie from the harbor, but are driven back by the Japanese fleet. Advices from Wonsan, Korea, say that the advance guard of a Russian force has reached a point twenty-two miles north of the town.

June 4.—Cossacks defeat the Japanese in a pass forty miles north of Feng-Wang-Cheng.

June 5.—It is reported that 2,000 Russians were defeated, on June 3, by the Japanese, north of Polien-Tien, on the Liao-Tung Peninsula; the battle lasted five hours. General Kuroki reports a fight near Samaja in which 600 Russians were repulsed, losing many men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 30.—Bitter resentment is shown in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the protest of the Vatican against President Loubet's visit to King Victor Emmanuel.

May 31.—France promises to use her good offices to effect the release of Perdicaris, the American who is held for ransom by Moorish brigands; seven United States war-ships are at Tangier, Morocco.

June 2.—France begins negotiations for the release of Perdicaris.

June 3. Walter J. Travis, an American, wins the British amateur golf championship.

June 4.—Peace is said to have been agreed upon in Santo Domingo by the representatives of the insurgents and the Morales government.

Dutch troops, after losing 33 men, capture a native fortress in Sumatra: 176 Achinese are killed.

June 5.—Three Spanish war-ships sail for Tangier to assist in exercising pressure upon Morocco to compel the release of Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley.

The Tibetans at Gyantse returned without comment and unopened, Colonel Younghusband's ultimatum in which he demanded that the Chinese governor be sent to him to settle outstanding differences with Great Britain.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 31.—The Illinois Republican state convention reconvenes at Springfield, but the deadlock over the nomination for governor continues unbroken.

June 1.—Georgia Democrats instructed for Judge Parker, while Michigan and Oklahoma name uninstructed delegation. The Nebraska Democratic state convention adopts a platform written by W. J. Bryan reaffirming the Kansas City platform and puts Mr. Bryan at the head of the state delegation to St. Louis.

June 3.—The Illinois Republican state convention nominates Charles S. Deneen for governor on the seventy-ninth ballot.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 30.—President Roosevelt is the principal Memorial Day speaker at Gettysburg; the day is generally observed throughout the country.

Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, commits suicide by shooting at his home; his act is regarded as a sequel to the Baltimore fire of last February.

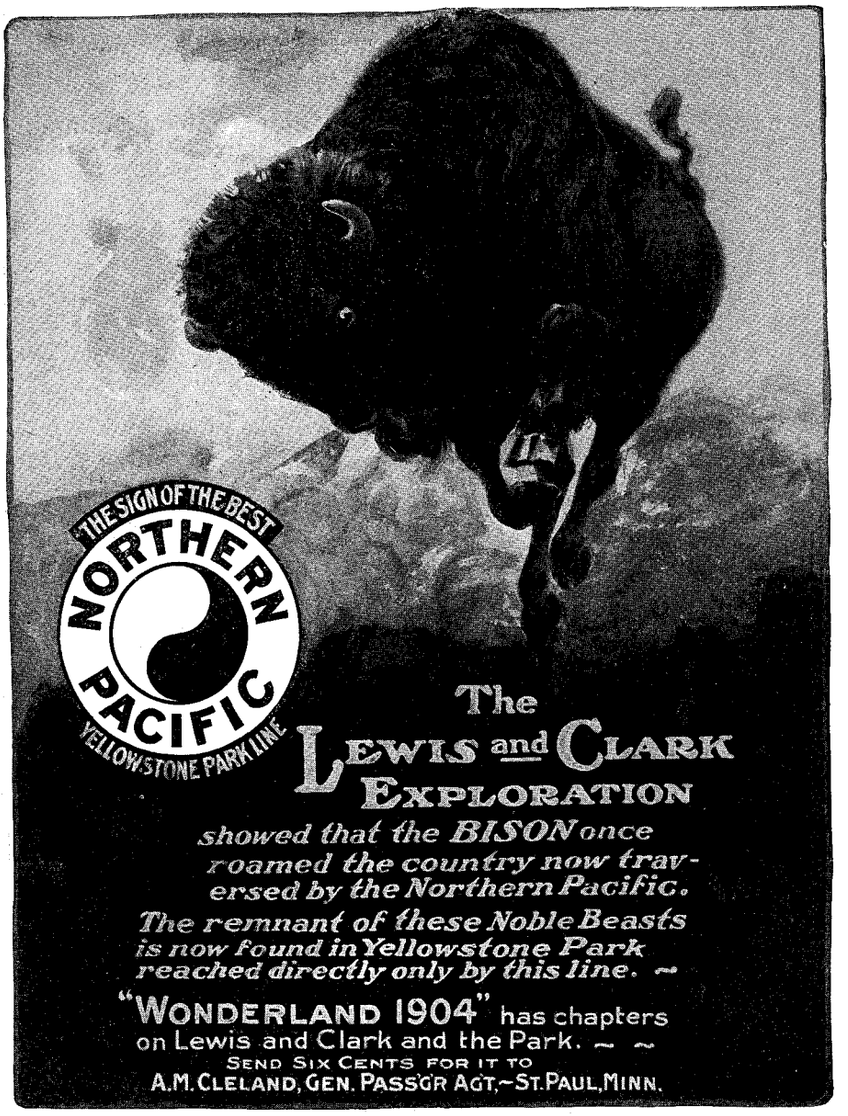
May 31.—Senator Quay is buried at Beaver, Pa.

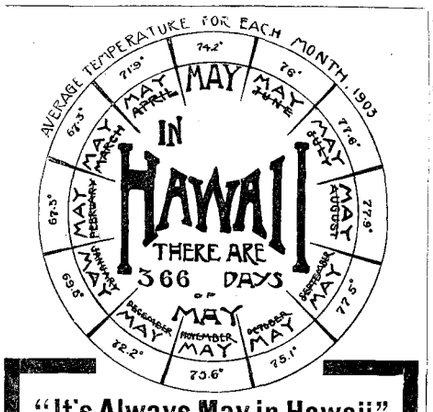
The United States Supreme Court holds that trial by jury is lawfully withheld in the Philippines, and declaring that Congress has the right to legislate for the islands.

June 1.—The tenth annual conference on arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

June 5.—The stopping of a Spanish bull-fight by the World's Fair authorities, at St. Louis, causes a riot by 7,000 men and boys.

The first memorial exercises ever held in Arlington Cemetery over the Confederate dead is attended by thousands of ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers and many army officers.


THE SIGN OF THE BEST
NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
The LEWIS and CLARK EXPLORATION
showed that the BISON once roamed the country now traversed by the Northern Pacific.
The remnant of these Noble Beasts is now found in Yellowstone Park reached directly only by this line.
"WONDERLAND 1904" has chapters on Lewis and Clark and the Park.
SEND SIX CENTS FOR IT TO
A.M. CLELAND, GEN. PASS'GR AGT.—ST. PAUL, MINN.



"It's Always May in Hawaii"

Average Temperature for the year 1903 was 73.07 Degrees

These beautiful Tropical Islands are cooled by constant trade winds. A wonderful variety of impressive scenery. Summer seas for bathing the year round. Unexcelled modern accommodations. Before fixing an Itinerary for your outing

HEAR OF HAWAII!

Full information from all railroads, or address

Hawaii Promotion Committee

Representing the Territory of Hawaii Chamber of Commerce Merchants Association
HONOLULU, T. H.

Send for beautiful souvenir book, full of interesting photographs and valuable information.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

about the most delightful places in this country to spend the summer?

A region easy to get to, beautiful scenery, pure, bracing, cool air, plenty of attractive resorts, good hotels, good fishing, golf, something to do all the time—economical living, health, rest and comfort.

Then write today enclosing 2c stamp to pay postage) and mention this magazine and we will send you our 1904 edition of

"Michigan in Summer"

containing 64 pages, 200 pictures, maps, hotel rates, etc., and interesting information about this famous resort region reached by the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y

"THE FISHING LINE"

PETOSKEY	WEQUETONSING	MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW	WALLOON LAKE	TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR POINT	CROOKED LAKE	NORTHPORT

A fine train service, fast time, excellent dining cars, etc., from St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Does Your Money Earn 5%

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000

Invested with the INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. it will bear earnings at this rate for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal whenever you desire. Established over ten years. Our patrons, prominent clergymen, professional and business men all over the country, heartily endorse our methods.

Our business conducted under N. Y. Banking Dept. supervision.
Write for full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

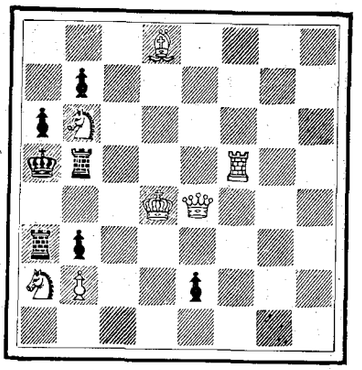
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 940.

F. W. WYNNE.

First Prize *Tidskrift för Schack.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 B 4; 1 p 6; p S 6; k r 3 R 2; 3 K Q 3; r p 6; S P 2 p 3; 8

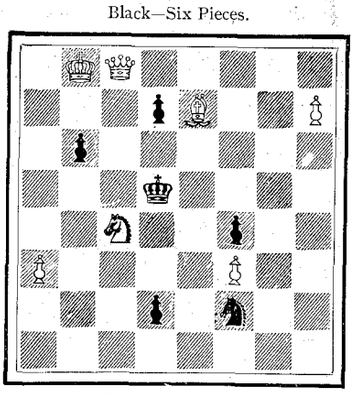
White mates in two moves.

Problem 941.

By J. MOLLER.

First Prize *Tidskrift för Schack.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

1 K Q 5; 3 p B 2 P; 1 p 6; 3 k 4; 2 S 2 p 2; P 4 P 2; 3 p 1 s 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 932. Key-move: R—K 2

No. 933.

Author's Key: B—K B 7.

Second solution:

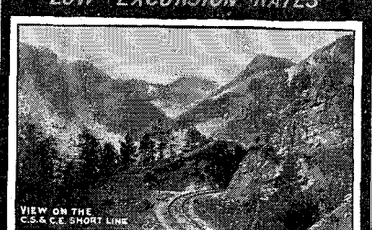
1. R—Q 4 ch, Kt x R	2. Q x Kt ch, K—B 3	3. B—K 8, mate
	2. ....., K—K 3	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. ....., K—B 3	2. B—K 8 ch, K—B 4 (must)	3. Q—Q B sq, mate
1. ....., K—B 4	2. B—K 8, Any	3. Q mates.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

Colorado Utah AND THE Pacific Coast BEST REACHED VIA THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

OBSERVATION PARLOR CAFE DINING CARS, MEALS A LA CARTE, AND PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS & FANS

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CALIFORNIA LOW EXCURSION RATES



W. E. HOYT, G. E. P. Agent, 335 Broadway, New York.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing—15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

Agents Wanted

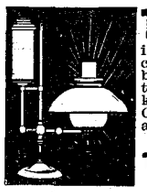
KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.



THE "BEST" LIGHT

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

A Clear Complexion

Pure sulphur, as compounded in Glenn's Sulphur Soap, will clear the complexion of pimples, liver spots, dry scaling and other defects. Glenn's is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases.

Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

"Old Hickory" Lounging Chair $6.00

Just as comfortable as it looks. Made of hickory with natural bark finish. Beautiful, rustic and durable. Unexcelled for Porch, Lawn and Outdoor use. Arm rests 3 inches wide, seat 19 inches wide, 16 inches deep, height over all 44 inches. Price $6.00. Freight paid east of Miss. River. Eighty other styles Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., from $1.50 to $25.00.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Write for 48-page illustrated catalogue FREE.

Old Hickory Chair Co., 363 Cherry Street, Martinsville, Ind. "The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers." See our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

Don't fool with your face. Insist on having Williams' Shaving Soap.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

TO GARDEN LOVERS

A BOOK OF SUN DIAL MOTTOES

Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net

THE GARDEN-LOVER'S BIRTHDAY BOOK

Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. B. Hornung, Detroit; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; W. E. Kern, Philadelphia; S. G. Howison, Fredericksburg, Va.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

932: J. F. Court, New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge. Mass.; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore; W. K. Greeley, Boston; J. W. Speakman, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Stanberry, Cincinnati; Z. G. Detroit; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Zinkin, New York City; The Misses Spencer, Blackstone, Va.

933: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (932): "Good work"—M. M.; "The idea tho good is seen at a glance"—G. D.; "The wrinkles in this are not from age"—J. H. S.; "Most charming"—W. R.; "Very good"—J. E. W.; "Modern composers have not improved on this fine old-timer"—J. G. L.; "Interesting and practical, as well as logical and plausible"—J. F. C.

In addition to those reported, J. W. S., H. S. and Miss S. N., Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill., got 930; H. F. Riley, Cedarville, Kans., 931; W. S. B., 926; Dr. Henry Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 924, 927; Dr. E. B. K., 930, 931; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, 926, 927.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

MARSHALL DRAWS WITH LASKER.

LASKER. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	24 Kt—B 2	R—R 7
2 Kt—KB 3	P—K 3	25 R—R sq	Q—R 2
3 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	26 Q—B sq	B—B 4
4 P x P	P x P	27 R x R	Q x R
5 B-Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	28 K Kt—Q 4	B—Q 6
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	29 Q—K 3	K B x Kt
7 P—Q 4	B—K 2	30 Kt x B	Q—R 8 ch
8 P x P	Castles (a)	31 K—B 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
9 B—Kt 5	B—K 3	32 K—Kt 3	B—B 8
10 B x Q Kt	P x B	33 K-B 4 (b)	Q x K Kt P
11 P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 3	34 K—K 5	Q—Kt 3
12 B x Kt	B x B	35 Q—B 4	B—Q 6
13 Q—Q 2	P—Q R 4	36 P—Kt 5	B x P
14 P—Q R 3	Q—Kt sq	37 Kt x B	P x Kt
15 Q R-Kt sq	P x P	38 K—Q 4	Q—B 7
16 P x P	R—R 6	39 P—B 6	Q—R 4 ch
17 Kt—Q 4	Q—K 4	40 K—K 3	Q—R 2 ch
18 Q Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5	41 K—Q 3	P—Kt 5
19 P—K B 3	B—Q 2	42 P—B 7	Q—R 3 ch
20 P—Q B 3	R—K sq	43 K—Q 2	P x P ch
21 R—R sq	K R—R sq	44 K x P	Q—B 3 ch
22 R x R	R x R	45 K—Q 2	P—B 3
23 R—K sq	Q—B 2	Draw.	

(a) If 8.., B x P; 9 R—K sq ch, and White has the better game.

(b) This seems like a strange move; yet the analysis shows it to be the best move; the white King must get out in the fight.

LASKER BEATS JANOWSKI.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 P—B 5	Q—R 3
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	20 Q—R 6	B—K 3
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	21 Kt x P ch	K—B 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—B 4	22 Kt—K 4(a)	Kt—B 4
5 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	23 Q—R 3	B—K 2
6 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	24 B—B 3	B—Q 4
7 P—B 4	Kt—Kt 3	25 P—K Kt 4	Kt—R 5
8 P—K 5	P—B 3	26 Kt-Q 6 ch	K—B sq
9 B—Q B 4	B—B 2	27 R x B	Kt—B 6 ch
10 P x Kt	Q x P	28 Q x Kt	B x Q
11 Castles	P—Q 4	29 R—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
12 B x P	P x B	30 P—Q 5	B x Q P
13 Kt x P	Q—Q 3	31 R-Kt 7 ch	K—B sq
14 Q—K 2 ch	Kt—K 2	32 R—K sq	Q—B 3
15 R—K sq	B—Q sq	33 P—Q Kt 4	R—Q sq
16 P—Q B 4	P—B 3	34 B—Q 4	R x Kt
17 B—Q 2	P—Q R 4	35 P x R	B—R 8 wins.
18 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3		

(a) Janowski overlooked a good continuation: 22 P—Q 5, Kt x P; 23 Kt—K 8, if K x Kt; 24 R x B ch, Q x R; 25 R—K sq. If 22.., B x P; 23 Kt—Q 7.

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Strong Testimony From the University of Virginia.

"IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTICLE OF MATERIA MEDICA."

James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL.D., *former Prof. Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and Pres. of the National Board of Health:* "**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Chairman of Faculty and Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.:* "After twenty years' practice I have no hesitancy in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in preventing Uric Acid Deposits in the body."

"I KNOW OF NO REMEDY COMPARABLE TO IT."

Wm. B. Towles, M.D., *late Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica, University of Va.:* "In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder, I know of no remedy comparable to **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2."

Voluminous medical testimony sent on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

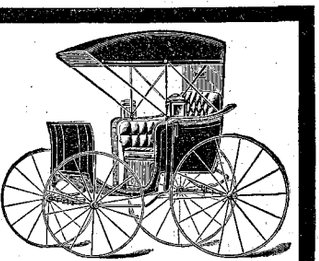
Hotel opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.



THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

MOUTH-BREATHING permanently cured and **SNORING** stopped at once

by wearing MITCHELL'S INHIBITOR. Not a rubber or celluloid imposition, but the invention of an acknowledged throat specialist. Worn while sleeping. Easily adjusted, effective, comfortable, and a positive boon to voice users who are mouth-breathers. Price, $1.00. Send for leaflet.

DR. H. MITCHELL KEYES
178 York Street Buffalo, N. Y.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.

THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lasker—Showalter.

Lasker. White.	Showalter. Black.	Lasker. White.	Showalter. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 R x R	R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 R x R ch	K x R
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	26 Kt—Kt 5	B—K sq
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	27 P—K B 4	P—Q B 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	28 P—K 5	P—Kt 4
6 Q x P	Q x Q	29 P—Kt 3	B—B sq
7 Kt x Q	Kt—B 3	30 P—B 4	B—K 2
8 P—K B 3	B—Q 2	31 P—B 5	B x Kt
9 B—K 3	Castles	32 P x B	B—Q 2
10 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	33 P—K 6	P x K P
11 K—B 2	P—K Kt 3	34 P x Kt P	K—K 2
12 Q R—Q sq	P—K R 4	35 K—B 3	B—K sq
13 P—K R 4	P—Q B 4	36 P—Kt 7	K—B 2
14 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 3	37 K—B 4	K x P
15 K R-K sq	B—B 3	38 K—K 5	B—Kt 3
16 B—B 4	B—K Kt 2	39 K—Q 6	B—Kt 8
17 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 2	40 P—R 4	B—R 7
18 P—B 3	B—Kt 4	41 K x P(B3)	B x P
19 Kt—K 3	Kt—K 4	42 R P x P	P x P
20 B x Kt	B x B	43 P x P	B—R 5
21 P—K Kt 3	B—Kt 2	44 K x P	B x P
22 Kt—K B 4	R—Q sq	45 K x B	K—Kt 3
23 Kt—R 3	R x R	Drawn (b).	

(a) Not often played. Dr. Lasker, however, advises it on the ground that by it White gains a move.

(b) White can not win, as he can not save the P on Kt 5, and Black forces exchange of other white P.

Janowski Beats Mieses.

Mieses. White.	Janowski. Black.	Mieses. White.	Janowski. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 Kt—R 4	B—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 R—Q 2	B—Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23 P—Kt 3	P—B 5
4 B x Kt	Q P x B	24 Kt—Q 4	P—B 6
5 P—Q 4	P x P	25 R—Q sq	B—Q 2
6 Q x P	B—K 3 (a)	26 B—B 2	B—Q 3
7 B—K 3	Kt—B 3	27 K—Kt sq	K—Kt 2
8 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	28 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 4
9 Castles Q R	Q x Q	29 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2
10 Kt x Q	B—Q 2	30 Kt—K 2	Kt x K P(b)
11 P—B 3	Castles Q R	31 P x Kt	B x Kt P
12 P—K Kt 4	P—K Kt 3	32 R—K sq	R x P
13 B—Kt 5	P—R 3	33 Kt—Kt 3	R x R ch
14 B—R 4	P—B 4	34 B x R	P—K B 4
15 K Kt-K 2	P—K Kt 4	35 B—B 2	K—B 3
16 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	36 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
17 R x R ch	R x R	37 B—Q 4	B x P
18 P—K R 4	P—Kt 4	38 B—Kt 7	B—K 7
19 R—Q sq	R—K sq	39 Kt—R 2	P—K R 4
20 P—R 5	P—Kt 5	Resigns.	

(a) Notice the play in the Lasker-Showalter game. Janowski does not exchange Queens until after he gets his pieces developed.

(b) Beautiful play. White's pieces are virtually useless, and the black P's on K-side can not be stopped.

Janowski's Fine Play.

Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Janowski. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 B x B	Kt x B
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Q—Q 2	P—K Kt 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	27 Kt—K 5	P—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	28 R x Kt	P x R
5 Castles	Castles	29 Kt—Kt 6	B—B 2
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	30 Kt x R	R x Kt
7 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2	31 R—K B sq	R—K 6
8 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	32 P—Kt 3	Q—K 2
9 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3	33 R x P	K—K 7
10 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	34 Q—Q 3	K—Kt 2
11 P x Q P	P—K 5	35 B—B 2	P—B 4
12 Kt—K 5	P x P	36 R—B 2	R—K 8 ch
13 P—K B 4	P x P *e. p.*	37 K—Kt 2	B—Kt 3
14 Kt x P(B6)	B—Q 3	38 Q—B 3	R—K 6
15 Kt—R sq	Kt—K 5	39 Q—B 4	R—K 7
16 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	40 B x P	B x B
17 Kt—B 2	Kt x Kt	41 Q x B	R x R ch
18 R x Kt	Q—B 2	42 K x R	Q—Q sq
19 B—K 3	P—K R 3	43 P—K R 4	Q—Kt 3
20 Q—Q 3	K R—K sq	44 Q—K 5 ch	K—R 2
21 Q R-K Bsq	R—K 2	45 Q—K 7 ch	K—R sq
22 P—B 3	Q R—K sq	46 Q—K 8 ch	K—Kt 2
23 B—Q 2	P—Q R 3	47 Q—Q 7 ch	K—R sq
24 R—K sq	B—B 5	48 P—Kt 3	Resigns.

Fox Outplays Barry.

Fox. White.	Barry. Black.	Fox. White.	Barry. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 R—Kt 4	B x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 P x B	B—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	29 P—Kt 5	P x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	30 Kt x P	B x Kt
5 Castles	B—K 2	31 Q x B	Q—R 3
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	32 Q—Kt 4	Kt—Q sq
7 P—K R 3	Castles	33 R—K sq	P—K Kt 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	K Kt—Q 2	34 Q x P	Q x Q
9 B—K 3	P—K B 4	35 B x Q	R—K 3
10 B-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	36 B—K 4	P—B 3
11 P x P	R x P	37 R—K 3	Kt—B 2
12 Kt—K 4	Kt—Q B 4	38 R—B 3	R (K 3)-K sq
13 B x Kt	P x B	39 R—B 6	R—Q sq
14 Kt—Kt 3	R—B sq	40 B—B 5	R—Q 3
15 R—K sq	B—Q 3	41 B—K 6	R—K sq
16 R—K 4	B—Q 2	42 B x Kt	R x R
17 P—Q B 3	Q—B 3	43 B x R	R—Q 3
18 Kt—R 5	Q—R 3	44 K—B sq	R x P
19 Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 3	45 K—K 2	R—Q sq
20 Kt—R 5	Q—R 3	46 B—Kt 6	P—Kt 4
21 Kt—Kt 3	Q R—K sq	47 B—K 4	R—Q 3
22 R—R 4	Q—Kt 3	48 Kt—Kt 3	P—R 4
23 B—Q 5	P—R 3	49 Kt—B 5	R—K 3
24 B—K 4	Q—B 3	50 K—K 3	P—B 5
25 Q—Q 2	B—K 2	51 B—B 3	P—Kt 5
26 Kt—R 5	Q—Q 3	52 B—K 2	Resigns.

Special Treatment for the Successful Cure of every Variety of

Rheumatism and Gout.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

There are fifty-six varieties of Rheumatism, each variety of which requires its Special Treatment. There are seventeen forms of Gout, each of which requires its Special Treatment.

The Treatment is by internal medication, to eradicate the poison from the system, and to restore the organs to a healthy working condition.

The services have been secured of the Eminent Physician, DR. ROLAND D. JONES, who has secured a world-wide reputation as a successful Specialist in the treatment of Rheumatism and Gout.

Our Physicians are men of Superior Ability, and selected with great care.

NEW YORK CITY REFERENCES:

Mr. J. F. Thompson, Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Co., 7 Wall St.
Mr. Stuart G. Nelson, Vice-Pres. of the Seaboard National Bank, 18 Broadway.
Mr. Sydney J. Smith, 45 William St.
Mr. Chas. A. Otis, "The Barnard," 71st St. and Central Park West.
Mr. S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, 18 Broadway.
Mr. John Andresen, 89 Gold St.
Mr. H. A. Hutchins, 26 Broadway.
Mr. George Cox, Jr., 66 Beaver St.
Mr. M. J. Degnon, Degnon Contracting Co., 21 Park Row.
Mr. D. J. McComb, President of the Real Estate Management Co., 5-7 E. 42d St.
Mr. John Bradley, 273 West St.
Mr. M. R. Cook, President of the Cook & Bernheimer Co., 144 Franklin St.
Mr. W. G. Moore, Firm of H. B. Kirk & Co., 156 Franklin St.
Mr. Paul Latham, 106 West 105th St.
Mr. Oliver F. Berry, 65 Broad St.
Mr. Henry Koster, 138 Reade St.
Mr. Oscar Scherer, 29 Spruce St.
Mr. Evan L. Jenkins, 931 Broadway.
Mr. Sigmund Rosenwald, 145 Water St.
Mr. Robert H. Graham, 211 West 76th St.
Mr. William Ungerer, 15 Platt St.
Mr. Leo. Schlesinger, Pres. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 565 Broadway.
Mr. W. H. Benett, care of Saxton & Co., 13 Hudson St.
Mr. John McDonald, 216 West 72d St.

Additional references on application.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALTY CO., Incorporated
DR. WALTER R. BRUYERE, President. B. DIXON, Sec. & Treas.
Offices: 56, 58 and 60 East 59th St., New York City, U. S. A.

RHEUMATISM
Relieved Through the Feet

Poisons Drawn from the Blood through the Large Foot Pores by New Discovery.

TRY IT FREE.

At last has been discovered the method by which nature evidently intended to cleanse the blood of pain-causing poisons. The new Magic Foot Drafts, which draw out and absorb the uric acid from the blood, are meeting with marvelous success in relieving rheumatism of every kind, chronic or acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. They are relieving cases before considered incurable, and in fact no one is too far gone to get relief from them. No other remedy ever made such a record. They are so efficacious that the makers are sending them on approval to every sufferer who writes for them.

Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of the wonderful Drafts. Try them. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received from them, send us One Dollar. If, not, send nothing. **You decide.** You can see that we couldn't afford to send the Drafts on approval if they didn't relieve, and if so, one dollar is little to pay. **Booklet** about Rheumatism—illustrating **in colors** the processes by which Magic Foot Drafts relieve Rheumatism—**Sent Free.** If you have Rheumatism, write to-day for the booklet and the Drafts to try free. MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., T F 11, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for **BOOK 25A FREE.**
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM DISEASE
Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a reliable remedy. All correspondence confidential and with the doctor only.

Address Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37 Mitchell Building, Houston, Texas.

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

General Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt said:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

8vo, 1205 pp. Prices Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Full of Frolic and Sparkle

THIRD EDITION

How Paris Amuses Itself

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "The Real Latin Quarter"

Do you know how Paris amuses itself? You may have heard all kinds of delicious rumors. You may have seen a tantalizing glimpse yourself in some fleeting visit. You know, doubtless, something of the gay city's reputation. Now F. Berkeley Smith tells you all about it in this charming book.

READ THESE RECENT OPINIONS

The shows, restaurants, theaters, and circuses of Paris are pictured for us in all the abundance of detail which the most inquisitive reader has a right to demand. —***The Review of Reviews,*** New York.

Mr. Smith's style is bright and lively, and the very many pictures which enliven the book, some from photographs, some from drawings and colored sketches, lend interest to his descriptions. . . . The book is thoroughly entertaining from cover to cover, and the pictures add to the interest and entertainment. A book for the traveler's book-shelf, for reference, and for pleasurable reading.—***The Literary World,*** Boston.

A breathless, sparkling, superficial book.—***L'art de la Mode,*** New York.

It is original and piquant, humorous and instructive, a combination of qualities that makes a book always worth while.—***International Studio.***

This book is a rollicking account of Parisian theaters, cafés, chantants, restaurants, boulevards, circuses and shows of every description, from student balls in Montmartre to quiet boating trips and picnics up the Seine. The style is lively, and there are innumerable personal anecdotes.—***Town and Country,*** New York.

The author is not only breezy and chatty, but is really brilliant in many of his descriptions of the various phases of Parisian life, in and out of doors.—***Syracuse Herald.***

It is about as entertaining a work of description as has been published for many a long day. . . . . The book is full of just such entertaining reading and is done by a man who evidently has his Bohemian Paris at his fingers' ends.—***Herald,*** Oakland, Cal.

The chatty, breezy descriptions of every phase of Parisian life will prove attractive to all. . . . . Mr. Smith knows Paris and the Parisians perfectly. He can sketch the places and the people with equal facility, and his descriptions of their quest for amusement are attractive from beginning to end.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

It is iridescent, artistic, and perfect of its kind.—***The Booklover's Magazine.***

The frivolous side of Parisian life is here admirably portrayed with pen and pencil.—***Daily Post,*** Birmingham, Eng.

A light-hearted commentary by one evidently having a full knowledge at first hand of his subject.—***Democrat,*** Lincoln, Neb.

12mo, Cloth, 135 Captivating Pictures, $1.50 net, at all Bookstores; by Mail, $1.65

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

By Seumas MacManus

The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale, and are told by a master of the style.—***Salt Lake Tribune,*** Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE RED POOCHER

In a story bubbling over with genuine Irish wit are told the varied experiences of an ingenious poacher who succeeded in boldly hoodwinking four gamekeepers and shooting over the same estate as many different seasons. 75 cents, postpaid.

In these four stories Seumas MacManus has sent again some rollicking fun to America.—***Louisville Courier-Journal.***

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York

JUST PUBLISHED

THE Alternate Sex

The Female Intellect in Man, and the Masculine in Woman

By Chas. Godfrey Leland, F.R.S.L., A.M., Harvard

Member of the American Philosophical Society, Etc.; Author of "Kuloskap, the Master, and Other Algonkin Poems and Legends," "Have You a Strong Will?" "The Breitmann Ballads," Etc.

The Object of the Work Explained in the Preface

I have endeavored in this book to set forth the following views:

That Men and Women are, in strict accordance with the opinion of the most recent physiologists, radically different as regards both body and mind, altho social or domestic life has given them much in common.

That in proportion to the female organs remaining in man, and the male in woman, there exists also in each just so much of their peculiar mental characteristics.

That this female mind in man, having free access to the images stored in the cells of memory, calls them forth in dreams and reveries, the same being true as regards the masculine mind in woman.

That this casts much light on the true nature of the Imagination, and all creative action of the mind, involving originality, as is explained in detail in the text.

That which has of late years occupied much thought as the Subliminal Self, the Inner Me, the Hidden Soul, Unconscious Cerebration, and the like, may all be reduced to or fully explained by the Alternate Sex in us.

That there is no line of demarcation between the organic and inorganic world; that, as shown by Schrön, there is life in crystals, and no step in which mentality, tho in lower terms, does not manifest itself.

That Forces have developed themselves from a primary force, and there are some of which we are as yet ignorant.

That the law of Growth is that of accretion, or of attraction and repulsion, beginning with any chance group of molecules, guided by certain forces, as seen in advanced organisms.

That Sensivity is a Force developed at first by polarization of atoms, increased by attraction and repulsion, was influenced by katabolism and anabolism, till Sensation (whose true being must be found in the origin of motion), step by step advanced to Consciousness, and thence to mentality.

That all effort to rise intellectually above ordinary experience, or to what is generally known as the Supernatural, should be limited to Prayer to God, and exertion and culture of our Will.

There are no proofs of the existence of God save on purely material grounds, and from the conclusions of Science, which all point to it. Yet this proof can never be absolutely *perfected*, because as Man advances in it he is ever raising a higher ideal of Divinity unto himself.

The immortality of the soul depends on the same conditions as the proof of the existence of God.

12mo, Cloth, 141 pp. $1.00 net; by Mail, $1.08

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

"Behind the Scenes" in the World's Most Famous Bohemia

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

So real are its descriptions that the reader feels that he has taken an actual trip through the Quarter, enjoyed the good cheer at Lavenues, listened to the chansons at Marcel Legay's, looked down upon the giddy whirl of the Bal Bullier, peeped into studios, chatted with models, and seen every nook and corner of this celebrated community.

John W. Alexander: "It is the real thing."

Frederic Remington: "You have left nothing undone."

About 100 original drawings and camera snapshots by the Author, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha. Ornamental Covers. Water-color Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Price, $1.20 net. Postage, 13 cts.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York

JUST PUBLISHED

Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics

A Guide for Practitioners and Students

By Dr. TOBY COHN

Nerve Specialist, Berlin

Translated from the Second German Edition by

Francis A. Scratchley, M.D.

Chief of Clinic, Diseases of the Nervous System, and Instructor in Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Consulting Neurologist to the Home for Incurables, etc.

With 8 Plates and 39 Illustrations

The Scope of the Work

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the psychological effects of electricity upon the human body is given, with a conservative discussion of its therapeutic value. The author avoids abstruse technicalities, and his explanations of instruments are made clear by means of drawings. Physicians and medical students will find definite directions for making electrical diagnosis, with the most careful instructions for applying the electric current to the muscles. The book has already met with great popularity abroad, this being the second German edition.

Valuable Instruction Plates

The full-page plates show in detail all the muscles of the body accurately charted. These all have "overlay" sheets of transparent paper with exact diagrams underneath showing the precise places where electricity should be applied to obtain the best curative results.

Some Topics Treated

- The Galvanic Apparatus
- The Laws of Contraction
- Nerves and Muscles of the Body
- Electrical Investigation of the Sensory Organs and of Electrical Sensibility
- Franklinization
- Teslaization
- The Faradic Apparatus
- The Method of Investigation
- Changes in the Reaction of Muscles and Motor Nerves
- Resistance
- Electro-Therapeutics
- Special Diseases
- Galvano and Farado-Therapeutic Apparatus
- New Application of Electricity

8vo, cloth, 293 pages, illustrated and thoroughly indexed. $2 net. By mail, $2.13

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TURN-OVER TIME

When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good, then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, these together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months, and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion, and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"The D. & H."

THE

Delaware & Hudson

New Standard Route between New York and Lake Placid

Day and night Pullman Cars without change, via Saratoga, skirting the west shore of Lake Champlain.

Lake George, Ausable Chasm, Hotel Champlain, Lake Champlain, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, and all Adirondack Resorts.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND BEST LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL.

Illustrated guide to the Northern resorts sent on receipt of 4 cents postage.

J. W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent, ALBANY, N. Y.

New York City Information and Ticket Offices, 21 Cortlandt Street.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

strengthens weak and irritable organs, improves the digestion and limbers up the joints. It dissolves and removes the uric acid poison. Does not affect the heart.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

Designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of the modern dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

SOME OF ITS EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. Sure guide to capitalizing.
EXCLUSIVELY supplies Prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.
EXCLUSIVELY gives Antonyms (2,000) or opposite words; as INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.
EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS and BROKEN WORDS.
EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.

A FULL AND RICH APPENDIX

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master Wm. Penn Charter School, Philadelphia: "There is no academic dictionary published in this country that approaches it."

Large 8vo, 923 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50. Bound in Full Leather, $4.00. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED